

THE TIMES

Monday

Brief...
Who's who? In British stockbroking: a briefing on the secrets of the City as brokers prepare for the advent of competition.

Encounter
Spectrum explores the world according to Jeane Kirkpatrick, President Reagan's controversial Ambassador to the UN, in conversation with George Urban. In the first of three articles, she talks about the clash of ideologies - "the potentially deadly competition" with the Soviet Union.



Buy, buy...
Gold-plated Modern Times hops into the Rolls and goes in search of today's status symbols. Birdie John Hennessy reports on the final round of golf's World Matchplay Championship at Wentworth.

Irish laws on marriage challenged

The European Commission of Human Rights ruled in Strasbourg last night that the Irish Republic should find a way of satisfying the complaint of a divorced couple barred under Irish law from remarrying. Failure to do so would mean the case going to the European Court of Human Rights.

Hongkong stand angers China

Britain's insistence in talks with China on retaining a British presence in Hongkong after 1997, when China wants to take it over, is thought to lie behind the latest series of attacks by Peking.

Top broker

A confidential report giving a league table of Britain's leading stockbrokers shows that Hoare Govett retains its leading position but with a smaller share of the market.

Stores boom

Pre-tax profits more than trebled to £5.2m in the first 28 weeks of the present year. Debenhams, the stores group reported.

Trust choice

Overseas funds appear to be the favourites in The Times/Money Programme Unit Trust Competition.

India accuses

Indian officials accuse Pakistan of training, equipping and financing extremist groups responsible for the growing violence in Punjab, where direct rule from Delhi has been imposed.

Manila sit-down

More than 10,000 demonstrators held an anti-Marcos rally in Manila as the opposition announced plans for a massive sit-down and civil disobedience campaign intended to overthrow the Philippines Government.

Boycott rally

The pro-Geoffrey Boycott Reform Group of Yorkshire County Cricket Club members is reconstituting tomorrow, amid fears that the hall hired for the purpose will be too small for the anticipated turn-out.

Leader page 9
Letters: On Mrs Thatcher, from Sir George Grugon, and others; food prices, from Lord Hesket, and Mr George Carey; America's Cup, from Mr S. Soames.
Leading articles: Local government; Soviet soldiers; The language of God; Carrier pigeons.
Features, page 8
William Golding on the three enemies of imagination; Vergilio Levi on Lech Walesa's prize; Roy Strong recalls memorable memorial services.
Obituary, page 10
Sir Charles Husband, Professor Alexander Mikhailov.

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In unison (from left): Messrs Benn, Howell, Hattersley, Kinnock, Heffer and Foot yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Labour storm over White Paper on council shake-up

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

At least a score of new local authorities and official commissions are to be established in the biggest reorganization of the local government map in England since 1972.

Under plans published in a White Paper yesterday in fulfilment of the Conservative manifesto promise to do away with metropolitan county authorities, the Greater London Council is to disappear entirely; its assets, from Hampstead Heath to the Thames barrier are to pass to other public bodies.

In the six metropolitan counties the county authorities will also be demolished and many of their functions are to be ceded to district councils. Fire, police and bus services in West and South Yorkshire, the West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, and Tyne and Wear are to be run by joint committees.

Councillors will be nominated from the districts to sit on them, with the major cities of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool having a preponderant voice. The stage is set for intense rivalry in the North-east between New-

castle and Sunderland, which will have equal representation. The Government is to take direct control of the budgets of these new joint committees - which include, in the capital, a new version of the Inner London Education Authority. This control will last for three years to prevent an explosion of staff numbers and costs such as occurred between 1972 and 1974.

In both refuse disposal and public transport the Government sees new opportunities for privatization and will be issuing further directions to councils on encouraging private firms to tender.

Reaction to the White Paper was generally hostile. Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said there was an even chance this "piggy breakfast" would be defeated in Parliament. Mr Alan Greenough, leader of the GLC Tories called the scheme "a bureaucrats' dream" and a "ratepayers' nightmare".

Metropolitan county leaders - all at present Labour - said bluntly that the White Paper would not work. Mr John Gunnell of West Yorkshire called it a recipe for confusion and extra cost. Joint boards would be submerged in local bickering, he said.

The impact of the reorganization will be far-reaching. Among areas directly affected are the inner London boroughs, which will inherit the bulk of the GLC's £1bn housing debt; tenants of former GLC property are unlikely now to get a promised £100m-a-year refurbishment.

An unknown number of County Hall staff will be offered redundancy terms. The Home Office, which successfully pressed the Department of the Environment to keep the fire and police services as county-wide bases, is unlikely to approve major reductions in police or fire cover. But administrative and planning staff are certain to go. New staff will be recruited by the Civil Service to handle extra transport, planning and arts.

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Nitze warns Britain on disarmament

From Ian Murray, The Hague

Unilateral disarmament by Britain or any delay in deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the US would both play into the hands of the Soviet Union, Mr Paul Nitze said yesterday.

Speaking to the North Atlantic Assembly in The Hague, the chief American negotiator at the Geneva intermediate-range arms reduction talks gave a sombre assessment of the way the talks were going.

He rejected the Soviet claim that British and French nuclear weapons should be included in negotiations and said the US was prepared to listen to any case for delaying deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles beyond the scheduled date in December.

"You do not solve any problems by delay," he told a West German member of the assembly. The Soviet position is "crystal-clear". The essence of their problem was that the Soviet Union did not propose to "bless" any NATO deployment of missiles.

The Russians thought that if they were to approve missile deployment by an agreement, this would undercut all those Western groups which have been supporting Moscow for so long on unilateral disarmament.

"If this is their position you do not do any good by a delay. You really just encourage that position. So are you really meeting the heart of the problem by delay? I would be very surprised if it would be helpful."

Asked about the effect of unilateral disarmament by Britain, he said: "It would be looked at by the Soviet Union as a marvellous and unexpected development. It would lead directly to a costless realization of over half of their programme, which is to end up as the only nuclear power in the Eurasian landmass."

He said that there was "no legitimate or compelling rationale for the Soviet case" that British and French nuclear weapons should be included in the negotiations.

A source said Mr Nitze found that up to 40 per cent of his time with the Soviet delegation was spent discussing this point.

"It is the issue which has most frequently been raised. It has become the principle rationalization by the Soviets for their position." It was the subject about which there was most misunderstanding, the source said.



Governor held: General Mario Menéndez, seen here when he was Governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation last year, has been arrested. He was taken from his Buenos Aires home early yesterday to Army headquarters and told he would be imprisoned for 60 days. The reason is understood to be because he criticized the handling of the war by the junta in an unauthorized interview published in book form last month.

Tory chief in TV clash on Parkinson

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the new chairman of the Conservative Party, clashed last night with a television interviewer over the Parkinson affair.

In a Channel Four News interview designed to set the scene for next week's Conservative conference at Blackpool, Mr Gummer was repeatedly pressed about the revelation by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the former party chairman, that he was the father of a baby expected by his former secretary, Miss Sara Keays.

At the seventh attempt to prise a view from Mr Gummer the interviewer, Mr David Walter, ITN's political correspondent, even asked whether the Conservatives' support for family life might not now look "a little hypocritical in the light of what has happened."

Mr Gummer replied pointedly: "I rather think you are making this interview about one subject. I have said I am not going to discuss it."

He also stressed: "I do not think there is any question of resignation from anyone. The Prime Minister has made that absolutely clear, and there we are."

Nevertheless, it was said that there had been a significant number of protest calls to Conservative Central Office.

Mr Parkinson swept past reporters and photographers without a word at the Queen's Hotel in Eastbourne last night and went on to speak to a dinner given by the Eastbourne Parliamentary Club. The meeting was arranged some time ago and he arrived with his wife Ann, and Mr Ian Gow, Minister of Housing and the local MP, and his wife Jane.

Kinnock praises new spirit

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Brighton

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday hailed Labour's most successful conference in years as marking the party's renewal and the first step towards rebuilding it as an election winning force.

As delegates left Brighton in remarkably good heart, Mr Kinnock said that the conference had been a marvellous encouragement to the Labour movement and millions of people who wanted to vote Labour. "We have now got a movement that wants to win. It will win. It will continually attend to the business of winning over the coming year," he said.

For good measure, Mr Kinnock added that he was looking forward to the return of Parliament and his first encounter with Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "I wish it was next week," he said. (Parliament resumes on October 24.)

Mr Kinnock's enthusiasm was understandable. The week has seen his position firmly established by the overwhelming victory in the first leadership election thrown open to the whole movement, and by the election of a national executive with which he can happily work.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the new deputy leader, summed up the mood of optimism when he predicted that the speed at which Labour would improve in public standing would be phenomenal.

But there was a four-year march, he said in a BBC interview, and the first test would be the European elections. "From now on, we carry the battle to the enemy, brush the SDP aside, and when we are the undisputed contenders move on to tackle Mrs Thatcher."

The emphasis throughout the week has been on unity. Mr Kinnock spoke yesterday of a

Conference reports Frank Johnson back page

"spontaneous and universal desire for everyone to come together."

Difficulties lie ahead for him. The wide differences in the movement on disarmament and counter-inflation policy remain to be resolved. The strength of his position inside the new Shadow Cabinet has yet to become clear.

But it has undoubtedly been Mr Kinnock's and Mr Hattersley's week as delegates have appeared determined to put the wrangling of recent

Continued on back page, col 1

Centre right holds key

All of the chairmanships of key Labour Party committees will go to people acceptable to Mr Neil Kinnock and the centre right, after negotiations this week in preparation for the chairmanship elections next month.

It is almost certain that Mr Sydney Terry, of the shop workers' union USDAW, will become chairman of the important home policy committee.

As The Times reported in August, any attempt to restore Mr Wedgwood Benn to his former position in that post would be defeated.

Mr Sam McCluskie, a Kinnockite, is expected to get the sensitive and vital post of chairman of the organization committee, and Mr Alex Kitson as chairman of the international committee. Mr Roy Evans is likely to become chairman of the finance committee.

Share deal embarrasses firm in takeover bid

By Jonathan Clare

Crystallite, the electronics company which is bidding for Royal Worcester, has disclosed that the wife of one of its directors had bought and sold shares in the fine china firm.

Crystallite said yesterday that Mrs R. A. Opperman, the wife of Mr Dick Opperman, a director, had bought 505 Royal Worcester shares on June 29 at 190p, and sold them on September 23 - 10 days after Crystallite's bid was announced - at 315p.

Crystallite will have to tell the Takeover Panel, the body which protects ordinary shareholders' interests, what happened and what knowledge Mrs Opperman had of the bid.

Mr John Loworby, Crystallite's chairman, said he was embarrassed by the disclosure

which had to appear in the official offer document for Royal Worcester published yesterday. The embarrassment was compounded because the deals had come to light only two days before and both Mr and Mrs Opperman were unavailable to explain the exact circumstances.

Mr Loworby said: "They are both on holiday in Ibiza at the moment and I have not been able to contact them. All I can say is that the Oppermans apparently conduct their investments affairs separately. It is a matter of embarrassment, I admit, but it is only 505 shares."

Shareholders are also likely to question Mr Opperman's service agreement with Crystallite

Business news, page 11

How to write letters with an Irish accent

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Irish people can be picked out by their handwriting, according to a test done for The Times by a forensic expert.

Mr Tom Davis, a lecturer in the English Department of Birmingham University, was using criteria developed by one of his students, Anne Lawson.

The main clues are how the Irish write the small letters "s", "b", "d", "h", "m", "n", "p", and particularly the "r" which in script can resemble the capital "R".

Miss Lawson's research, a pilot project, into identifying the differences between the handwriting of English people and that of people in the Irish Republic or Northern Ireland was described by Mr Davis as "encouraging".

were in use

s b d h l m p r

their beloved mission

5th century half-uncial script

how it survives in contemporary Irish handwriting

test-letter giveaways

them from the Republic, the rest British, write out by hand identical extracts from a leading article in the newspaper.

Mr Davis and Miss Frances Brown, a research student, correctly found strong Irish characteristics in the samples handwritten by a man and his wife from Sligo, in the Irish Republic.

In one of the samples, the distinguishing clues were an "r" and "h" and two examples of the letter "r" written like a capital "R". The other Irish extract had six distinguishing characteristics on "m", "b", "h", "p" and two examples of the letter "R". One other sample with three

letters, though not the "R", which could, according to Mr Davis, have been an indication of Irishness, in fact was not. Nor was the extract I wrote, which produced the most fascinating response from Mr Davis. He described the sample as "peculiar".

If the writer was young, he said, there was evidence of Irishness; if old, this was a style of handwriting in England years ago. I am 51.

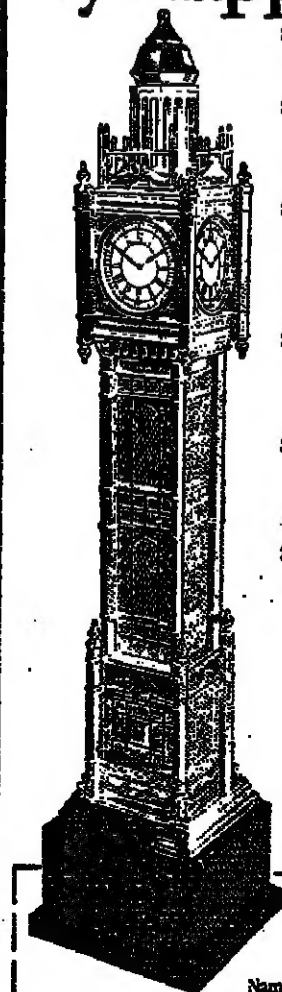
One source of Irish-style handwriting could be a text-book, *Modern Script for Schools*, by T E Raw, first published in 1923, which was

used in Northern Ireland, Mr Davis said. One page is written in "uncial" and "half-uncial" letters, large rounded forms used in early Latin and Greek manuscripts.

The writer of one of The Times' two Irish samples said: "Anyone educated in Ireland in the past 50 years or so learnt to write the Gaelic alphabet almost as soon as English". Thus the Gaelic style writing can be found in the writing of English. But Gaelic letters are now being replaced by the English alphabet in many schools teaching Gaelic.

Mr Davis started doing

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Maze officers' concern grows after escape equipment is uncovered

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Escape equipment has been found in the Maze prison near Belfast as officers continue to accuse the Northern Ireland Office of economizing in running the prison service.

Hacksaw blades, bolts and lengths of metal were discovered hidden in a garden used by prisoners between H blocks one and two. The equipment was uncovered during a search of the complex which has been going on since the break-out by 38 Provisional IRA prisoners two weeks ago. But the Northern Ireland Office denied that parts of a collapsible ladder had also been uncovered.

Prison officers at the Maze have been holding meetings to express concern over security. Their latest protest was over the number of officers who have to escort prisoners in the jail. The chairman of the Prison Officers Association, Mr John Hall, said:

"They have no confidence in the way the Northern Ireland Office prison department is running the prison establishment at the moment. The governor has no authority to deal with matters of finance."

The Provisional IRA yesterday admitted killing two members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary Reserve in Downpatrick as Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down South, gave a warning that terrorists were attempting to make the county town a headquarters for their activity.

Two gunmen shot dead the officers at point blank range as they began patrolling a mainly Roman Catholic housing estate where there had been complaints of intimidation against the few Protestant families living there.

Their patrol had been part of a community policing operation

aimed at reassuring residents on the way the Northern Ireland Office is now under review after the terrorist attack.

After the shooting on Thursday night, in which at least eight shots were fired, the gunmen escaped on foot.

Mr William Finlay, aged 55, a full-time reservist who was married with three teenage children, was shot through the head but died later in hospital. In 1978 he was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Bravery.

His colleague, Mr James Ferguson, aged 53, a part-time reservist, who was married with three children, died almost instantly after being shot several times. Both men were from Downpatrick.

Superintendent James Johnston, the RUC sub-divisional commander in Downpatrick, said: "The men's brief was to patrol the area and instil confidence for the people still living on the estate. The relationship between the remaining Protestant and Roman Catholic families is extremely good and it is an estate with which we did not really have all that many problems."

Meanwhile community leaders united in condemning the killing. Mr Edward McGrady, Social Democratic and Labour Party Assembly member for the area, calling on people to unite and expose the killers.

Tension in Downpatrick began to increase in July when despite opposition from the SDLP the annual Orange parade was permitted to march through the town.



Mr James Ferguson



Mr William Finlay

Powell disputes Soviet threat

By Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent

Mr Enoch Powell yesterday poured scorn on the Prime Minister's suggestion that the Soviet Union was bent on world domination.

The Official Unionist MP for Down South, said in a speech in Torquay, Devon, that that view was a misunderstanding and a self-delusion, which was designed to sustain the myth that the United States was the last, best hope for mankind.

"St George and the Dragon", he said, "is a poor show without a real dragon, the bigger and scarier the better, ideally with flames coming out of its mouth."

"How any rational person, viewing objectively the history of the last 35 years, could entertain this international misunderstanding, challenges comprehension", Mr Powell said.

"The notion has no basis in fact, it exists wholly in the realm of imagination."

While the United States had fought two big wars in Asia and

absence of elephants as proof of his success.

Nevertheless, Mr Powell accepted that "the largest and most ominous of all international misunderstandings" would not be dissolved by either information or argument, because it was protected by great vested interests.

"Suppose that the misunderstanding were by and chance cleared up, it is impossible to compute the dislocation of the American economy, industry and Government that would ensue, so great has become this dependence upon it over the years," he said.

But he also said: "The misunderstanding of Soviet Russia has become indispensable to the self-esteem of the American nation. He will not be regarded with benevolence who seeks, however ineffectually, to deprive them of it."

Leading article, page 9

Journalists split over crossing picket line

By Our Labour Reporter

The *Stockport Messenger* newspaper was at the centre of a new dispute after six journalists refused to join 10 colleagues in crossing a printing trade union picket line yesterday.

The newspaper faced being the scene of the first revolt against new labour laws last month when the executive of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) instructed members to take unlawful secondary industrial action in support of the National Graphical Association (NGA).

Yesterday a hearing in chambers of an injunction application by the *Stockport Messenger* against the NGA was adjourned until next Friday.

Minister will launch wilderness congress

By John Young

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, will officially open the third World Wilderness Congress in Inverness today.

The presence of a senior minister is seen as an indication that the Government has been persuaded to show a greater interest in the conference than it appeared to do a few weeks ago.

It is also belated recognition that the absence of government representation would have been taken as a slight to the delegates, many of whom, such as Mr John Block, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr Ray Arnold, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, hold important posts.

About 500 people are expected to attend the opening weekend of the conference, which moves on Monday to Edinburgh, on the Friday and continues until October 15. Among the countries officially represented are Canada, the Philippines, Bulgaria, Peru, Brazil, South Africa, Italy, West Germany and Switzerland.

The subjects to be discussed include wildlife, hunting, mining, conservation and pollution. Mr Barry Cohen, the Australian Minister of the Environment, is due to make an important statement on his Government's decision to refuse to allow work to proceed on a hydro-electric scheme in Tasmania.

AA and RAC face competition

Roadside rivals woo motorist

By Richard Evans

As the number of car owners in Britain accelerates past 15 million, the motor-service market, centred on breakdown and recovery service, has never been busier or more cut-throat.

For decades the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club, with their roadside officers, split the lucrative cake in the most gentlemanly manner. But no longer.

The £8,526 which the RAC was ordered to pay this week by an industrial tribunal to a former salesman who failed to recruit his yearly quota of new members, is not just the price paid by the club for carrying out an unfair dismissal. It reflects the new era in which the AA and RAC have found themselves.

This year alone two new organizations, Britannia Rescue Service and Europ Assistance, have entered the motor service market in Britain. Britannia, a subsidiary of the Civil Servants Motoring Association, caters exclusively for 90,000 civil servants, but it is considering opening to the public.

They are the latest additions to the independent sector which has challenged the big two over the past dozen years. While the AA, with its 5.5 million members, and the RAC, with 2.5 million, proudly boast a far more extensive service than

rivals, including legal, touring and holiday advice, they have had to become sharper and more competitive to attract members.

Mr Ron Naylor of the RAC said yesterday: "The competition has got stronger in the last three or four years. The facts is that motorists are looking round to try to get the best value for their money and who can blame them. It is a very competitive field for us now."

The RAC has 230 salesmen spread through the country and the AA admits to more than 150, all of whom have set targets for recruiting new members. Half of their nation's car owners do not subscribe to any of the motor service bodies.

Only last year RAC patrolmen were given new training in selling membership. AA staff are also encouraged to sign up new subscribers. Rivals in the independent sector say the fierce competition between the big two last year involved a price war and claim patrolmen regularly approach motorists stuck in motorway traffic jams or at service stations.

Mr John Watts, director general of the Association of Vehicle Recovery Operators said yesterday: "Anywhere you find motorists are immobile you will find one or other of the big organizations trying to recruit."

Mr Ernest Smith is chief executive of the Bradford-based National Breakdown Recovery Club, which has a quarter of a million members and was the first independent motoring organization to challenge the big two when it was set up 11 years ago. He believes there are special reasons for the growth and success of the independent sector.

"We are getting a tremendous influx of members on an annual basis. Everybody has got heavily fed up with the stories they hear about the big motoring organizations involving delay and whatever."

The biggest challenge to the big two and the minnows is probably yet to come. In practice the 50 per cent of motorists who pay their annual subscriptions are taking out an extra insurance policy. Mr Watts of AVRO suggests insurance companies should prepare a complete package, including recovery and breakdown.

"It is about time that sleeping part of the car industry, the insurance companies, started to think about this as part of an ordinary motorist's policy. It would be to the advantage of the motorist who would have only one transaction for all his motoring cover."

Plane crash victims identified

The four people who died when their light aircraft crashed into the side of a 1,700ft ridge on the Preseli Mountains, in West Wales, in poor visibility were all from the Dublin area.

The Piper Cherokee, was piloted by Dr Donald Roche. The passengers were his father Jack, Mr William Carr and Miss Marjorie Barker.

The crash occurred on Thursday evening half an hour after the aircraft had left Cardiff airport for the 90-minute flight to Dublin.

Wreckage from the single-engine aircraft was seen 150ft above the ridge after a search by aircraft, helicopters and ships.

The aircraft was owned by a consortium of six people.

Taxi tricksters sent to jail

A couple who left a Swiss taxi driver with an unpaid £1,172 fare after persuading him to drive to London were given jail sentences at Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

Nevita Parchment, aged 24, of Kennington, south London, who also admitted fraud offences involving £27,000, received an 18-month sentence and Lloyd Forrest, aged 41, of Roehampton, one of 12 months. They were each ordered to pay compensation of £386 to the driver.

Women protest at child sex case

Three men facing charges of inciting sex offences with children faced a demonstration by shouting women as they arrived at Bromley Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Steven Adrian Smith, aged 28, David Arthur Joy, aged 42, and David Peter Bremner, aged 43, were remanded on bail until January 24 and 25. They must report daily to the police.

Appeals for the relaxation of bail conditions were dismissed.

Moscow flight cancelled

British Airways' flights to Moscow were still at a standstill yesterday, for "commercial reasons", two days after airline pilots threatened their ban. Yesterday's flight was cancelled because "only 20 passengers" were booked on it, the airline said.

Print plant shut

Mr David Dimbleby, broadcaster and managing director of Dimbleby Newspaper Group in London, announced the closure of the group's Richmond printing works yesterday, where a seven-week NGA dispute stopped publication of four papers.

Airport threat

Air traffic controllers at Aberdeen airport, which serves Britain's North Sea oilfields, yesterday threatened to close it if a seven-week strike by assistant controllers over manning was not settled quickly.

Woodland boost

The National Trust announced yesterday that it would increase the planting of native broad-leaved trees on its 12,000 acres of woodland in Cumbria and Lancashire.

Capital victory

Capital Radio has won a new franchise to run the London independent local radio station, from 1984 until 1992 despite two other bids.

Europe-wide protest against cruise

By a Staff Reporter

Before three and four million people are expected to take to the streets of Europe in a fortnight's time in demonstrations against cruise and Pershing II missiles, leaders of the peace movement in Europe said yesterday.

Demonstrations and meetings are also planned in 30 United States cities, as well as in Canada and other countries.

Details of the demonstrations were given in London yesterday by leading peace figures from five Nato countries where the missiles are to be deployed.

Mr E P Thompson, a CND national council member, said they expected at least 250,000 people at their demonstration on October 22.

If the missiles are brought into Britain it will be in the face of a resounding 'peaceful campaign of guerrilla resistance', he said. They will clearly be seen to be the temporary and unwanted agents of foreign power.

Mr Thompson said he feared press reports quoting intelligence sources, which suggested that the peace movements may become violent, that a "dirty tricks" department was operating in the coming weeks aimed at discrediting the peace movement, he said.

Mr Gunter Minnerup of West Germany, said it had already been shown there that an agent provocateur had been involved in recent disturbances during the visit of Mr George Bush, US Vice President.

They were expecting 100 million demonstrators on October 22, Mr Minnerup said.

Disputes threaten TV sport

Television sport could be affected this weekend by a dispute over allowances broadcasted by the BBC and outside broadcast staff which first started in June.

On Thursday outside broadcast units blacked out 65 minutes scheduled coverage of the Home of the Year Show at Wembley.

The Association Broadcasting Staff has threatened a series of 24-hour stoppages because of the dispute and further action could affect coverage of weekend sport such as football and horse racing, and may threaten coverage of the Conservative Party Conference next week.

The outside broadcast staff are demanding the right to return home where practicable, when they are working away from base.

A formula for settlement was reached at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, but the union says that since then the BBC has twice gone back on overnight allowance agreements.

£1 note fetches £1,980

Phillips staged the biggest sale of bank notes held in Britain at its London headquarters yesterday, securing £1,980 (estimate £1,400 to £1,600) for a £1 note issued by the Glasgow Joint Stock Banking Company in 1840, and £1,815 (estimate £2,000) for the only known £5 note of 1836 issued by the Commercial Bank of Edinburgh. Both were bought by a private collector from Scotland who has specialized in the field for many years.

Local authorities must find finances for arts

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Manchester, Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society, Opera North and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

They will be expected to continue to attract local finance and support, including private sponsorship.

The South Bank halls, including the Festival Hall, National Theatre, Hayward Gallery and National Film Theatre, which are all owned by the GLC, are to be administered as a single entity, with its assets transferred to an independent board answerable to the Arts Council.

A consultation paper published by the Office of Arts and Libraries states: "The Arts Council would make funding available where necessary, but the complex as a whole would be expected to be run as far as possible on commercially viable lines while retaining the cultural

NHS region may share planned private hospital

By Nicholas Thomas

Oxford Regional Health Authority is to explore a link with the private sector, which would provide it with a specialist heart surgery unit built by the British United Provident Association (Bupa).

Under the proposals Bupa will build a £7m private hospital with 60 beds and three operating theatres in the grounds of the John Radcliffe teaching hospital, in Oxford.

About half the beds would be used for private patients and the remainder would be used under terms yet to be defined, by the National Health Service (NHS) for cardiac surgery and cardiology.

They would also be used for teaching medical students and for research. Bupa said yesterday that the scheme should allow 450 NHS heart operations a year.

The Oxford region emphasized that it was entering into a feasibility study, expected to take about two months, without commitment.

Oxford is the only one of the 14 NHS regions which does not have a full heart surgery service. Most of its patients, after assessment, go to St George's Hospital, in south London, for operations.

A large capital investment would be needed to provide such a service, and the region said that, given the shift of priorities to mental illness, mental handicap and geriatric services, it was unlikely to be able to find the money for years.

A spokesman said: "We do not have the capital to provide cardiac surgery. This may be a way to do it without having to put up the capital."

Mr Gordon Roberts, chairman of the region, said: "We have agreed to explore the idea to see whether it would represent value for money and be on terms acceptable to the NHS."

If the scheme goes ahead, the hospital would hope to open at the end of 1985.

The proposal will be warmly welcomed by ministers who have been pressing health authorities to develop closer links with the private sector or since years.

Progress has been slow, however, partly because of the shortage of NHS finance, and partly because of fears of union opposition.

At least three other health authorities, Peterborough, Bath, and the Portsmouth and South East Hampshire, now have plans to link with the private sector.

Piracy growing seamen say

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

A dossier of attacks by pirates on British seamen has been prepared by the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association.

One radio officer describes an "horrific" experience recently when a band of seaborne thieves brandishing machetes boarded his ship off Singapore.

Mr D. R. Harkins told how he was held at knife-point and bound hand and foot while the pirates helped themselves to his valuables and those of the captain, and made off with the ship's safe.

The association and the Radio and Electronic Officers' Union, and the National Union of Seamen, are pressing for an international campaign against the growing menace of piracy.

The report says that there are two main kinds of attack in two separate areas.

Off the West African coast the raids are conducted by gangs of 15 to 20 armed men in high-speed motor boats. The pirates plunder containers on board.

In the Singapore area the groups are smaller and armed with knives. They usually steal the personal possessions of the crew.

But the union is resisting pressure to arm seamen with guns. "That would only lead to gun battles in which crewmen could be killed," Mr John Newman, the union's assistant general secretary, said.

Seafarers' leaders, together with the International Chamber of Commerce, are to present their case for increased security measures at the International Maritime Organisation meeting next month.

The pirates are becoming more professional and there is concern that as ships become larger and crews smaller, the vessels become increasingly vulnerable.

Lady locked in embrace at wheel

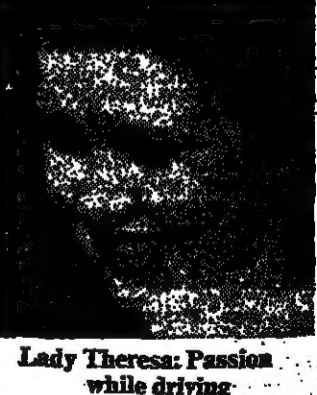
Lady Theresa Manners, aged 20, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, was locked in an embrace as she drove along the fast lane of a motorway, magistrates Colshill, Warwickshire, were told yesterday.

She admitted not having proper control of her car and was fined £75.

Inspector Roger Coleman said that on three occasions her front seat passenger, Malcolm Connell, aged 33, leant over to the driver in a passionate embrace. Connell, who was also fined £75, said he had been whispering in her ear and at no time had obstructed her vision.

For two miles the police followed the car driven by Lady Theresa of Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, but even with the patrol car's blue light flashing, she appeared oblivious to other traffic on the M6.

Eventually she moved to the roadside lane of the motorway at Stratton under Fosse, Warwickshire.



Lady Theresa: Passion while driving

Holidaymakers to get speedier service as agents install computers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The fully computerized travel agent, comparatively rare until now, is expected to emerge in most high streets after an agreement announced yesterday.

Computerization means quicker and more detailed service for the customer with a wider and up-to-date array of information available.

It should be possible to get more details than appear in package tour operators' brochures of hotels, resorts and points such as what to wear, health regulations or where to hire equipment.

Under the new agreement a specialist computer system backed by the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) is to be marketed exclusively by British Telecom's Merlin division, the company's marketing arm for office systems.

The system, known as Modulus and designed by Tourism Technology to meet travel agents' specific needs, is in some travel agency outlets. About a dozen will be installed by next week and about another 30 agents are discussing installation. Leading travel agency chains which operate nationally have changed to computerized systems.

The biggest impact, as an autumn sales drive on Modulus is mounted, will be when the typically family-run travel agencies, with only one or two outlets, take up the new technology. There are about 4,000 outlets of that kind compared with the 1,200 of the big chains and about 300 of the smaller agency chains.

Modulus is designed so that even the most modest start, essentially a personal computer, can be built up in modular fashion with the more powerful and advanced elements available in the system. The main price range is from about £5,500 to just more than £12,000 with leasing options to reduce demands on capital expenditure.

The lower price brings a Modulus 1000 which offers access to the various viewdata systems operating in the trade from Prestel to tour operators' own booking systems. A memory stores viewdata pages for showing to customers. There is a word processor.

'No crime' plea over glue kits

Court of Appeal judges were asked yesterday to decide that selling glue-sniffing kits was not a crime under Scots law. The hearing was before Lord Justice-General Lord Emslie, Lord Cameron and Lord Dunpark, in the Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh.

It comes after a decision by Lord Auld in August, that two brothers should go to trial accused of selling glue-sniffing kits to children.

Khalid Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja, aged 28, both of Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct by supplying solvents, in particular glue, together with crisp packets or plastic bags to children between the ages of eight and fifteen.

It is alleged that between February 1981 and April 6 this year the men caused, or procured, the children to inhale the solvents to the danger of their health and lives.

They are also charged with receiving stolen goods from children in exchange for supplying them with solvents or money to buy solvents.

Lord McCuskey, QC, for one brother, said that in legislation since the 1920s, Parliament had chosen to regulate the possession, production, supply and consumption of drugs, such as opium, LSD and mescaline.

"If it were a crime under common law to supply to a person a substance, in full knowledge that he would use it to the danger of his health, one would expect to find somewhere in our law prosecutions prior to 1920, in which persons were charged with the supply of opium, cocaine or LSD, but there is no such instance of a common law prosecution of this kind."

"What the children did was not a consequence of what the shopkeepers are accused of."

The hearing was adjourned until a later date.

Britain lags behind in living standards

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Living standards in Britain now lag well behind those in the rest of Europe, with the West Germans and French between 20 and 25 per cent better off than ourselves.

Figures published in *An economic profile of Britain 1983* from Lloyd's Bank show that in 1981 British living standards were only 92 per cent of the average for the European Community, with West Germany ranked top at 115 per cent, followed by Denmark and France at 111 per cent.

The United Kingdom can claim rough parity with Japan but falls a long way short of living standards in the United States and the Scandinavian countries, the bank's report says.

The figures are based on comparisons of national output

per head. But Britain compares more favourably on some other measures.

It has more telephones and television sets per person than in other European countries.

The booklet notes that Britain's postwar growth rate has been consistently lower than in most other industrial countries.

Items per 1,000 inhabitants				
	1975	1981	1980	1977
UK	286	307	484	1.7
France	349	486	354	2.5
West Germany	349	486	354	2.5
Italy	300	384	336	2.3
Japan	185	228	228	1.7
USA	538	736	524	1.7

Life-long care for pets

If you do not want to leave your cat short of its daily bowl of milk or your dog without a home, you should take care how you make provision for them in your will.

That is the advice of Mr. Paul Matthews, a barrister, in the latest issue of the *Law Society's Gazette*. The problem is that pets cannot be sole beneficiaries, or plaintiffs or defendants in any legal dispute as to their right to benefit.

He offers three solutions. The first is to make a contract with somebody to maintain the pet in return for a legacy or the residue of an estate. The second is to ensure that trustees use income from the estate for the benefit of the owners of the animals, income which could be used for the pet's upkeep and for veterinary surgeon's fees. The third idea is to create a trust for the pet for a number of years or for the animal's life.

Schoolgirl delivered own baby

A girl aged 14 delivered her own baby after concealing her pregnancy from family, friends and teachers. But the boy died immediately, the Southwark coroner was told yesterday.

The girl, who lives in south London, was preparing to go to school when she complained of a stomach ache, the inquest was told. A short time later she gave birth alone in the bathroom. No one had realized the girl's condition.

Recording that the baby died from lack of attention at birth, Sir Montague Levine, the coroner, said: "There is nothing whatsoever to indicate anyone took any active part in killing this baby."

Clergyman told to pay

The Rev Ray Arnold, who refuses to pay a £31 tax bill because he says the money will be spent on arms, has been ordered to pay within 28 days.

At a private hearing at Birmingham County Court yesterday, the defence to the claim by Mr Arnold, of Craven Arms, Shropshire, was stuck out as not being reasonable in law. He says he will appeal against the ruling.

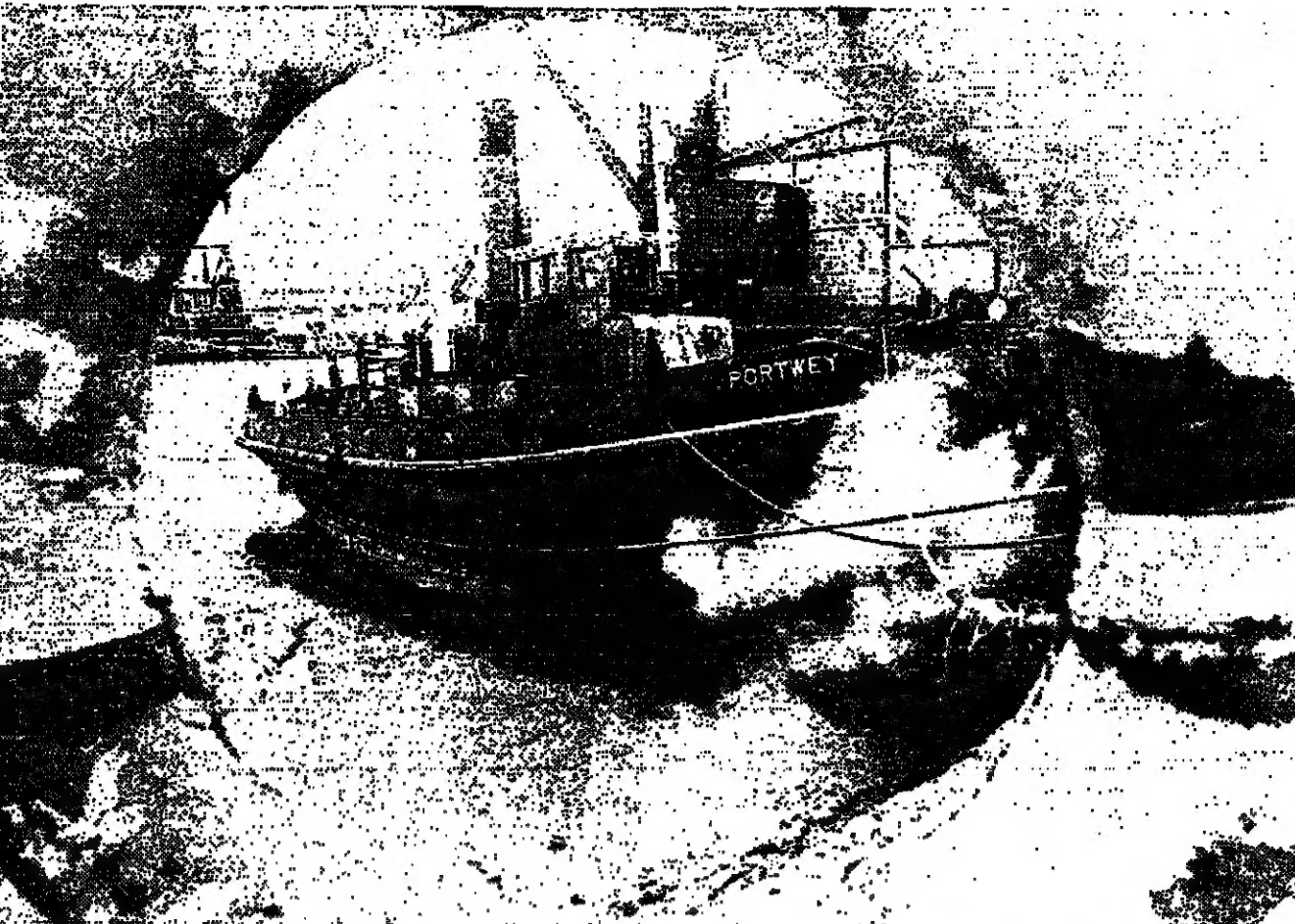
Libel retrial case adjourned

The Court of Appeal yesterday adjourned, hearing an application by *The Daily Telegraph* for a retrial of the successful libel action brought by Mr J. P. R. Williams, the former Welsh rugby player.

The case was adjourned until Monday, October 17, and Mr Arthur Young, a former Adidas sales representative of Lodge Farm, Caeleu, Gwent, who alleges he personally paid "boot money" to Mr Williams was ordered to be present.

Treasure found

A man taking his dog for a walk yesterday found a Flemish tapestry and other treasures, stolen from the Duke of Rutland's Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, near a disused railway track at Rowsley, Matlock.



Steam up for an old sea workhorse

The Maritime Trust's tug Portwey getting steam up yesterday at the end of a £15,000 refit at Rochester. Today trust staff and volunteers including Mr Philip Bryant (right) will steam the coal-fired, twin-screw vessel down the Medway and up the Thames to St Katharine's Dock, where she will return to her berth with the Historic

Ships Collection. The 80ft tug, built on the Clyde by Harland & Wolff in 1927, sailed in June last year from the Dart when she was given to the trust by Mr Richard Dobson, of Stoke Gabriel, south Devon. She is due at St Katharine's today and will be towing two pontoons for the Discovery's berth. (Photographs: Brian Harris.)



Butter sales improve

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

For the first time in several years butter is showing signs of regaining part of the market which it has been losing steadily to margarine.

According to the Butter Information Council, butter's share of the market in the four weeks ending September 10 was 36.4 per cent, compared with 35.2 per cent in the same period

last year. More than £750,000 is to be spent on a national advertising campaign in the six weeks before Christmas.

The council believes that butter is slowly returning to favour, in spite of the fact that it is about 25p more expensive than margarine for a 250 gramme pack.

Teeth filled by mistake

Dentists may be putting unnecessary fillings in patients' teeth through mistakes in diagnosis, according to an article in the latest issue of the *British Dental Journal*.

But the article rejects suggestions that too many fillings are carried out because of the fee-for-service system by which National Health Service dentists are paid.

Tooth decay is usually detected by visual or tactile examination backed up by X-rays.

As the possibility of mis-diagnosis is present every time a patient visits the dentist, "the more frequently the patient is examined, the more likely it will be that teeth are unnecessarily filled," the article, written by four dentists, claims.

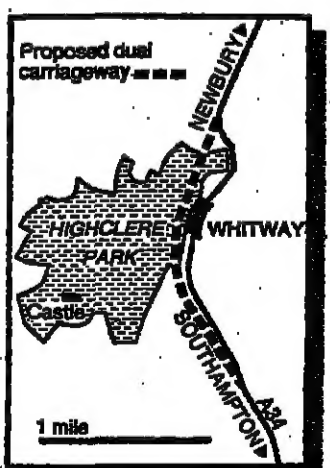
Court victory for road plan protesters

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A High Court judge yesterday overthrew an order by ministers for a dual carriageway to be built through historic parkland at Highclere. It was an unusual victory for the conservation lobby, which had protested for years about the Government's determination to build through a park landscaped by Capability Brown.

The judgment forces ministers to drop their refusal to hold a public inquiry into the road which is intended to take the A34 out of the hamlet of Whitway to the south of Newbury on the Berkshire-Hampshire border. The road is a busy link between the Midlands and the Channel ports.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that it would not decide what to do about the case until it had seen Mr Justice Webster's judgment in writing. Objectors served a writ on ministers because they ordered the road to be built without an inquiry and before the ombudsman had reported about alleged maladministration of plans for the road.



The land is part of one of the largest surviving intact private estates in the British countryside. It belongs to the family of Lord Porchester, the Queen's racing manager. He and many residents of Whitway do not oppose the dual carriageway planned by ministers.

But objectors worried about its impact on the parkland want it built further away.

Law Report, page 10

Prince Andrew makes TV plea for historic ship

Prince Andrew turned his hand to television presenting yesterday. He spent the day with a film crew at Bristol docks, working on a national fund-raising appeal to restore the historic vessel, the *Great Britain*.

The visit by the prince, who became the project's patron in July, was kept quiet, so that he could work on the programme undisturbed.

Mr Joe Blake, director commander of the project, said they were grateful that he agreed to present the appeal for funds.

Solicitor under scrutiny jumped from bridge

A leading Northern solicitor under a Law Society investigation threw himself to his death from a motorway bridge because he thought it was the "proper thing to do", a coroner said yesterday. The police found a suicide note from Mr John Firth Duxbury, aged 49, in his car along with papers which "caused him great concern".

An inquest was told that a motorist saw a falling "object" as he drove along the M62 near Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.

The Bradford coroner, Mr James Turnbull said that among the papers in the car was a note signed by Mr Duxbury, of

Shipley, a father of two and former president of the Bradford branch of the Law Society. "It made it quite clear that he was distressed by some personal matters."

Mr Turnbull recorded a verdict that the solicitor took his own life.

The coroner said: "This is very distressing for me as I knew John personally and he was held in the highest affection. Mr Duxbury was a partner in a firm of Bradford solicitors, Herbert Duxbury & Sons. Earlier this week the Law Society confirmed it is investigating the firm."



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8.50% = 12.14%
1 1/4% extra*

CAPITAL BONDS
21st issue
8.75% = 12.50%
1 1/2% extra*
guaranteed 3 years

All these new high-interest accounts pay good interest over and above our Share Account rate, and offer excellent flexibility for managing savings of £500 or more. If you need your money in a hurry you can withdraw all or part of it without notice. You lose interest only on the sum withdrawn. Alternatively, if you can plan withdrawals ahead, you lose no interest at all. The number of days' notice needed or number

of days' interest lost is: Capital Bonds 90 days', Super Bonus Accounts 60 days', Bonus Accounts only 28 days'.

MONTHLY INCOME

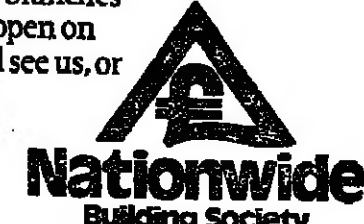
On all these accounts, Nationwide give you the choice of having your interest paid either monthly or half-yearly. Interest can be paid directly into a Nationwide Share Account, from which you can withdraw it as you wish, or into your bank account. Monthly income is available on Capital Bonds with £500 or more and Bonus Accounts with over £3,000.

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*Basic rate Income Tax paid. †Gross to Income Tax Payers. ‡Over variable Share Account rate.

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LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

● Community policing

● Leadership elections

Delegates reject move to tighten control of parliamentary party

Mr John Gillingham: A spirited defence

Electoral college system to remain

The trade union vote in the electoral college to elect the Labour leader and deputy leader was related not to Labour support in the unions but the value of the cheque the trade union leader was writing to sign, Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary designate of the Electoral, Electronic, Plumbing and Telecommunications Union (EETPU) said when proposing the replacement of the electoral college with one member, one vote in an all party election.

However, the EETPU resolution and two other right-wing motions calling for wider consultation and participation in the election were all shelved by delegates.

Mr Dorte Gilly, Gillingham, moved a resolution that each constituency party should hold a secret ballot of all paid-up members with one year's membership to determine which candidate that party would support in future elections for leader and deputy leader, and calling on the NEC to ensure that all members paying the political levy could be properly consulted in the affiliated organizations section of the college.

Mr Dick Maher, considering the motion, said that if people had the good sense and judgment to join the Labour Party, surely their good sense and judgment should be trusted in the selection of leaders.

Mr Hammond, moving the EETPU motion, which criticized the electoral college as undemocratic, said that his union's abstention from the leadership contest was not concerned with the candidates but the system. The union's support for the new leadership was firm and reliable and would remain so. Were 30 or so members of a general management committee properly representative of its members? The share of the vote a trade union cast in the college had little to do with democracy.

Various reasons had been put forward for Labour's general election defeat, but there was another possibility. The British electorate, the most experienced democratic citizens in the world, understood the party too well and rejected what they understood.

The electoral college should be abandoned. It was arrogant, dangerous and elitist nonsense to say ordinary people would be influenced by the media. "It is important to trust our members and not people. There is no other road for the people's party."

Mr Victor Yessell, Old Bexley and Sidcup, moving a resolution that all individual members of at least 12 months should be allowed to attend and vote at meetings for the election of leaders and deputy leaders, said that this might inspire more people to attend meetings.

Mr Dick Knowles, Birmingham Northfield, seconding, said that the motion applied to the party the same criteria that it insisted on in public affairs - one person, one vote.

Mr John Jones, AUEW-Tass, opposing all three motions, said it was amazing that suddenly the people who fought to keep the leadership elections in the hands of MPs said that the system was undemocratic, amazing that the media and Mr Norman Tebbit were worried about Labour's democracy. The party's enemies understood the strength of the three wings of the party united, and that was why they wanted change.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, replying for the NEC, recommended the Gillingham motion be rejected and the EETPU and Old Bexley and Sidcup resolutions be rejected. He was glad that no one had criticized the results of the leadership campaign.

While he personally had some sympathy with further extension of the democratic process, none of the resolutions was acceptable because they were not a path and the way to forward. (Applause)

The NEC would look at the Gillingham resolution to see if democracy could be extended further, but in a different way to the one suggested here. The Gillingham motion was rejected; the EETPU and Old Bexley and Sidcup motions were overwhelmingly lost.

A move by constituency parties to tighten conference control over the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) was rejected by a 3,480,000-vote majority after a spirited defence of MPs' independence by Mr John Gillingham, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the last day of the conference in Brighton.

Sometimes MPs' consciences told them conference decisions were wrong, Mr Gillingham, outgoing chairman of the party's home policy committee, said. To bind them as was proposed would reinforce the distrust that had crippled the movement over recent years.

The motion from Kilmarnock and London, provided for the standing orders of the PLP to be incorporated into the party constitution with a commitment to implement Labour policies. Major decisions of the PLP would have to be taken at weekly meetings by a recorded vote to be made available to all affiliated organizations.

The motion, defeated by 5,044,000 votes to 1,564,000, had sought to instruct the national executive committee to set up a working party to consult with all affiliated organizations and the MPs and submit reforms to the next annual conference.

Mr John Knap, moving the motion for Kilmarnock and London, said that the object was to improve the relationship between conference and the PLP. Unless they did this, conference would continue to be an irrelevance.

"We should at least expect that the resolutions carried here are placed before the PLP and then on to the agenda of the House of Commons," Mr Knap said.

He said that just before the summer recess the PLP decided to appoint a committee to consider how best to change its procedures in the light of the vast changes in the political situation, with considerably fewer Labour MPs and a massive Tory majority.

The committee had held six meetings, three of them during the recess which lasted all day, and the next would be attended by the new leadership. The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Ian Mikardo, demonstrated the intense determination and desire of MPs to make an impact inside and outside the Commons.

Mr Gillingham, opposing the motion on behalf of the NEC, said that the proposition talked about the wish to promote unity. If carried, it would have exactly the opposite effect.

"Is it any wonder that working people don't vote Labour when some party activists are telling them not to trust Labour MPs, telling them Labour MPs don't keep their promises?"

Great damage has been done to our cause by the denigration of the 1974-79 Labour Government. That was a good Government. Without a majority in parliament it kept the bulk of its promises.

The PLP worked hard for Labour in government and in opposition. On October 25, for example, they would start the committee stage of the telecommunications 1983 Bill. They would fight it with the dogged determination they fought its forerunner before the general election.

Labour MPs do not need to apologize to anyone for the strength of the allegiance to the party and its policies.

Karl Hardie and other founders attached great importance to the autonomy of MPs. They knew the British working people wanted to elect MPs who were completely free to speak out as they wished, free to vote as conscience dictated while fighting for the Labour cause.

"I have never knowingly voted against the Labour whip... always 'voted Labour', Mr Gillingham said, drawing derisive laughter. "I voted Labour, not socialist organizer or communist," he countered to applause.

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, John Windsor, Amanda Haigh and Stephen Goodwin

Commons itself. It is amazing no such mechanism exists.

Mr Owen Farley, Bootle, said that the distrust must be ended. It led to MPs regarding conference merely as a talking shop and to conference regarding MPs in terms of betrayal and sedition. Both these interpretations were simplistic and destructive.

Opposition to the motion was led by Mr John Dornand, MP for Easting and Chairman of the PLP. Describing it as a "straight-jacket", Mr Dornand said that the motion would at very least inhibit MPs' work.

"At worst it could lead to a repetition of the internal wrangles which we have had over the last four years. Let us get on with the job of politics, the job you sent us to the House of Commons to do," Mr Dornand appealed.

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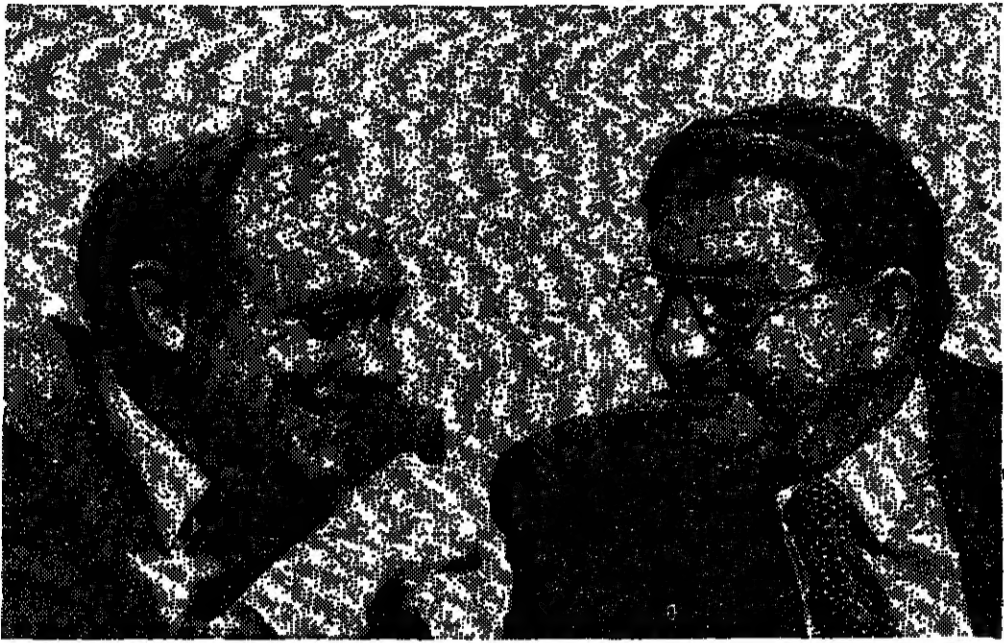
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Week ending: Mr Neil Kinnock (left) with Mr Eric Heffer in Brighton yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Delegates back fight over pit closures

Suggesting that the nation should do for the mining industry what it did for agriculture, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, for the national executive, called for and obtained conference backing for a National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) motion urging resistance to pit closures apart from those through exhaustion.

The motion carried called on the party and the Government to stipulate a target of 200 million tonnes of coal a year and a guarantee of subsidies at the level of those given within the EEC. It also urged the winding down of open cast operations and the redirection of investment away from nuclear energy and towards coal.

Mr Scargill, who moved the motion, declared that the coal board had no conception in fiddling the figures, and maintained that last year the industry made £100m profit. If it had had subsidies equal to those in East and West Europe it would have made at least £400m to £500m profit.

He wanted to see retirement at 55 for all workers. They should start with MacGregor and the sooner the better. They should have overtime in every industry in order to give work to many who were unemployed.

Mr Skinner said that the closure of 70 pits would cost £4,300m but if the pits were kept open, albeit some uneconomic, the cost would be £2,000m. With subsidies like those in the Common Market, all the uneconomic pits would suddenly become economic.

The Prime Minister had called in Mr MacGregor to rip the guts out of the industry.

There was laughter when Mr Skinner said that the industry was "Anybody against this one? There's the galloway outside." No one was against the motion.

Milk imports opposed

An emergency resolution opposing government proposals to allow import of ultra-heat-treated and sterilized milk from EEC countries, was passed by the conference.

The motion said that legislation arising from a European Court decision that Britain must allow importation of UHT milk should not be extended to sterilized milk which would threaten all sections of the British milk industry, particularly doorstep deliveries.

It was moved by Mr William Wainwright, general secretary of the Union Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, who said that the

union objective was to limit imports to UHT and even then to have a long transitional period. They intended a campaign to save the industry which would involve the public, organizing a lobby of Parliament, as a national demonstration to expose the development which would lead to deterioration of the British milk industry.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, for the NEC, urged acceptance of the motion. The NEC had already called on the Government to defy the European Court and refuse to carry out its ruling.

Government condemned over police Bill

The Labour Party was the real party of real law and order, Ms Jo Richardson, MP for Barking, speaking for the national executive committee, declared at the end of a debate on the police and Criminal Justice Bill.

The conference carried unanimously a motion condemning the Government's decision to reintroduce the Bill and calling on the next Labour government to introduce legislation which would curb unnecessary police powers, and ban the use of plastic bullets.

Moving the resolution, Ms Barbara Roche, Battersea, said that police and the police Bill were the most vital issues facing the nation as a whole.

Ever Lord Salmon had said that the Bill would bring them closer to a police state. The Bill was nothing to do with reducing crime, it was to do with repression.

It extended police powers to a degree unprecedented in Britain. The police would be able to stop and search people on the street, set up road blocks and search homes.

Mr Paul Boateng, No policing by coercion.

frontiers of the state. What sort of freedom was it that allowed the police to fingerprint children aged 10. It would be the young people who would suffer from the Bill, particularly black young people.

But it would also be used to stop trade unionists going on demonstration and to stop the growth of CND supporters going to demonstrations.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council police committee, said that the Bill was about policing by coercion and it had brought together sometimes unlikely bedfellows, including the Daily Mail, The Sun and London Labour Briefing.

The Bill, rather than doing anything about the real problems of crime in society, was likely to make things worse because it would drive a wedge between the police and the community.

All the evidence was that the more you minimize police powers the more you minimize public support.

The record of the Tories, which claimed to be the law and order party, was abysmal with crime rates

COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

The Labour Party has made considerable progress at Brighton towards becoming an effective Opposition, but it still has a long way to go before it is a credible alternative government.

The desire for unity inevitably means the spirit is better, and the morale of some - though by no means all - right-wingers has improved markedly.

It is important because they should now have more of a stomach for critical battles that lie ahead.

Mr Kinnock's speech on Thursday was quintessentially that of an Opposition leader, in the sense that he concentrated upon restoring the enthusiasm of his own party and establishing the most advantageous lines of attack upon the Government.

Charging batteries

It was rhetorically an accomplished performance. He sought, as any skilful Opposition leader should, to change the agenda of the political debate to his benefit. And he showed his instinct for the political kill in attacking the Government at one of its most vulnerable points: the health service cuts.

There is a strong and lively exercise of political aggression, which is the first task of an opposition party.

It was also politically astute in that it enabled Mr Kinnock to cast himself to his supporters and to recharge the batteries of a shattered party before asking it to contemplate the difficult decisions that lie ahead.

But it was not a speech of substance. Mr Kinnock did not take the opportunity either to offer a strategic vision of the constructive purpose of Labour policies or even to warn his party of the need to reexamine policies that were so decisively rejected by the electorate in June.

Objectives limited

Unity is all very well, but it will not be much use if Labour cannot unite on a basis that commands the confidence of the country.

Perhaps Mr Kinnock was right to limit his objectives on this occasion. There is no use trying to spend political capital before it is accumulated, no advantage in a leader confronting his party and then losing the battle.

But to put it like this is to

Perhaps we shall hear that a new statement on defence is being prepared, that a reconstruction of the party organization is under way, or that the rules governing the reelection of MPs are going to be modified.

Already last topic has been raised in the Shadow Cabinet. Mr Kinnock now has to show that he is capable of changing the party he has wooed so successfully.

Backing for new leaders

Turning to Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, he said: "You have our support. We go back to the unions and constituencies and we will work with you."

Mr Sam McCuskie, National Union of Seamen, chairman of this year's conference, bringing it to a close, said that under the new leadership the party would go forward.

up and detection rates were on the decrease.

The answer was not to throw more powers at the police but to bring the police and community closer together on the basis of respect for individual liberty and on the basis of policies which created a situation where the community was involved in crime prevention within a defined framework.

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

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God should not be called 'He' says pamphlet on sexism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The term "clergy person" should be preferred to "clergyman". "God" should never be "he" and Jesus should be "he" as little as possible. Even the devil should be sexless according to a campaigning pamphlet published on Thursday, which declares war on sexist language in the church.

It opposes such traditional usages as "the bride of Christ" referring to Israel, saying: "The Patriarchal and hierarchical assumptions about the subordination and inferiority of women which gave these images much of their power have no place in the preaching of the Gospel".

Sermons and prayers should avoid words which seem to exclude women (or men), and "it is also essential to avoid jokes or comments that ridicule women."

The pamphlet is published by an ecumenical church group called ONE for Christian Renewal, and is adapted from a report written for the United Church of Christ in Canada.

The expression "trouble and strife" for "wife" is included in a list of terms to be avoided in

sermons; others include "career girl", "cleaning woman", and "lady lawyer". It is not acceptable to say in a sermon: "The missionaries went abroad, taking their wives with them". Instead the preacher could say "...taking their children with them".

The issue of sexist language in the church is being considered by a working party of the British Council of Churches, whose secretary, Janet Morley (the pamphlet discourages the use of "Mrs"), is one of the pamphlet's authors.

It proposes a variety of non-sexist synonyms for words referring to the deity, such as "father, king, he, him" and "master", offering instead "God, father/mother, creator, friend, sustainer, redeemer, nurturer, source of life, everlasting arms and you and your". But Jesus Christ was male, "and we necessarily use some male nouns and pronouns when referring to Christ." Several of those "can certainly be reduced without approaching heresy," the pamphlet states. It is important not to emphasize his maleness, it says.

Injury rate on farms still 8,000

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Despite extensive publicity and repeated pleas for greater safety consciousness, there is no perceptible decline in the high number of deaths and serious injuries on farms.

A Health and Safety Executive official said yesterday that there were some 8,000 injuries a year to farmworkers and what he described as "at least three days' work. Since there were now about the same number of farmers as farmworkers, the total accident figure could be assumed to be at least double that.

Farming is recognized as a hazardous occupation. Just how many dangers there are, can be seen in a new video film produced by the Sun Alliance insurance group, which calls for greater care in using and maintaining machinery and in handling dangerous chemicals, better fire precautions and proper safeguards to prevent people falling into pits.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Menden, an art dealer, in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Cotgrove was also committed to trial at the Central Criminal Court but granted unconditional bail.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Menden, an art dealer, in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Host council withdraws from garden festival

Liverpool City Council yesterday agreed to make an all-party approach to the Prime Minister for a government undertaking to fund the International Garden Festival in the city next year. The move, which followed a decision by the controlling Labour group on the council to withdraw from the festival, which will last for six months from next May because the city could not afford to participate.

Mr John Hamilton, leader of the council, insisted that if Liverpool spent ratepayers' money on the event, they would be penalized through the rates support grant. The festival, he added, was irrelevant compared with the need for jobs and houses in the city. He said that Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment,

had confirmed to him during his recent visit to the city that the council would have to use its own cash for the festival.

Sir Trevor Jones, former Liberal leader of the council, said that the withdrawal was diabolical. Mr Michael Heseltine, he said, had assured him that the £300,000 cost of ancillary works in the city would qualify for inner city partnership grants of 75 per cent leaving the council to find £75,000. The opposition believed that sum would be more than covered by the return in publicity, an improvement in the city's image and the three million visitors expected at the festival.

The approach to Mrs Thatcher was agreed yesterday at a meeting of the garden festival working party.

£250,000 tax fraud

Two directors of the Porter group of companies, which includes the Bear Hotel in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, yesterday admitted six charges of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of £250,000 by making payments to staff without deducting tax and national insurance contributions.

Jeremy Porter, aged 38, of Chesham, Oxfordshire, pleaded guilty to four charges of making false tax returns over a four-year period and four of falsifying documents.

His father, Cyril Porter, of

Bladon, Oxfordshire, admitted three charges of making false tax returns and four of falsifying documents.

Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, for the prosecution, told Judge Mynett, at Oxford Crown Court: "These charges arise from a series of allegations that these men, individually and with others, were responsible for various frauds upon the Inland Revenue."

Judge Mynett adjourned sentence until mid-November. The Porters were granted bail.

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Metropolitan counties White Paper 'Streamlined' city authorities formula unveiled

The Government wants to "streamline the cities" by abolishing the upper-tier authorities in the metropolitan counties and London. The white paper published yesterday says substantial - but unspecified - savings in costs, staff and rates will result.

Under the white paper proposals the Greater London Council (GLC) and the six metropolitan county of South and West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, the West Midlands and Tyne and Wear will cease to exist on March 31 1986. The term of office of Mr Kenneth Livingstone and all the other county councillors ends in April 1985; district and borough councillors will take over for the transitional year.

In place of the abolished authorities - at least 30 joint boards and several new quangos will be established. Civil servants in the departments of the environment, transport and the arts take on important new responsibilities, although Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that there would be no increase in their numbers.

The white paper notes that all three of the main parties' manifestos in June contained commitments to further reorganization of big city government.

The following are extracts from the White Paper.

THE CASE FOR CHANGE
The basic principle of the earlier reorganizations was that a two-tier system of local government was necessary in all areas of the country. There was thought to be a need and a worthwhile job - for to operational authorities in every area - a lower tier providing essential local services and an upper tier dealing with functions needing a wider area of administration.

Since 1981/82 the Government have set expenditure targets for individual local authorities as part of their policy for restraining local government expenditure as a whole. The GLC and the MCCs as a group, have consistently exceeded these targets, and have increased their expenditure significantly more than other local authorities in England. The average cash increase between 1978/79 and 1982/83 (budgets) in net current expenditure for the GLC was 14.5 per cent. The increase in the MCCs was 11.1 per cent.

The range lies between 91 per cent (Tyne and Wear) and 127 per cent (Merseyside). These percentages compare with an average figure of 10 per cent for other local authorities in England.

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE
The Government recognize that many of those who have served these councils, either as members or as officers, have done their best to make the system work, and in this they have had some successes. But this cannot be a reason for keeping a structure which is fundamentally unsound and which has imposed heavy and unnecessary burdens on ratepayers. The Government have therefore decided that the GLC and MCCs should be abolished.

The abolition of these upper-tier authorities will streamline local government in the metropolitan areas. It will remove a source of conflict and tension. It will save money, after some transitional costs. It will also provide a system which is simpler for the public to understand, in that responsibility for virtually all local services will rest with a single authority.

FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE LOWER TIER
Planning
The borough and district councils already have responsibility for certain planning functions; and it is proposed that they should on abolition take over responsibility for the structure plan function at present carried out by the GLC and MCCs.

Highways and Traffic Management
The borough and district councils will take over responsibility for highways and traffic management; the London borough councils are already highway authorities in their own right, and many metropolitan district councils already carry out work of this kind for the counties on an agency basis.

Waste Regulation and Disposal
The responsibilities of the GLC and MCCs for waste regulation and disposal will be transferred to the borough and district councils. The Government wish to see that, in the setting up of new arrangements for disposal, the maximum encouragement is given to increasing private sector participation.

Trading Standards and Related Functions
The MCCs are responsible for administering food composition and labelling requirements, animal health legislation and trading standards and consumer protection legislation. These functions will pass to the district councils, which will need to take steps to ensure consistent standards of enforcement, and, in some cases, to provide arrangements for sharing equipment and specialist staff.

Historic Buildings
The London borough and metropolitan district councils already have the power to perform many of the statutory functions of the GLC and MCCs in respect of historic buildings and ancient

monuments, and will generally take over their role in this area. London borough councils will also be able to take over the GLC's discretionary activities such as the blue plaque scheme.

FUNCTIONS REQUIRING STATUTORY JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

Police in the Metropolitan Counties
After abolition, the present police authorities will be replaced by new combined authorities, in joint boards, consisting of district council representatives and magistrates.

On the whole the Government believe that the present fire service organization in the metropolitan counties and in Greater London is broadly appropriate on both operational and cost grounds, and the existing brigades will be retained.

Education in Inner London
Education in inner London is the responsibility of the Inner London Education Authority. A special committee of the GLC, the Government consider that a unitary education service, administered by a single authority, offers at present the best prospect of meeting the educational needs of inner London and improving the standards and cost-effectiveness of the service.

FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER BODIES

Land Drainage and Flood Protection in London

The GLC is unique among local authorities in being a land-drainage authority for the greater part of its area. As such it is responsible for flood protection, including the ownership and operation of the Thames Barrier. On reorganization it is proposed that the Thames Water Authority should take over these functions.

PROPOSALS ON OTHER FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

Civil Defence
The GLC and the MCCs have a duty to make plans for the purpose of civil defence, and the borough and district councils have a duty to assist in the making of plans. The borough and district councils will take over the present duties of the GLC and the MCCs.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF JOINT BOARDS

The joint boards will be constituted so that they are as representative as possible without being too large or unwieldy, and the number of members nominated by each borough and district council will, if possible, be a multiple of the size of the council's electorate. On the basis boards would vary in size from 12 members in South Yorkshire to 30 in Greater Manchester.

The large number of constituent councils in Greater London (32 borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London - means that allocating seats on the new fire authority on a basis such as that suggested above would result in a board which would be far too large for effective management. The Government propose that there should be one member from each borough council and the Common Council.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
Precepts
The new joint boards will have the power to levy precepts on their constituent authorities. The precepts will be set on a uniform basis, and the yield from each local authority will be proportional to its rateable value.

The Government consider that in Greater London it will be appropriate for a separate organization to take over the management of existing debt, the handling of residual superannuation matters and the GLC's residual legal liabilities. It will be a small statutory body drawing together technical expertise in the matters concerned.

SAVINGS AND TRADITIONAL COSTS
It is not possible to put a figure on the savings arising from abolition, or the traditional costs. These will depend largely on the way in which the transfer of functions is achieved, and on decisions to be taken by the authorities concerned.

The key to achieving savings will be the elimination of duplication and an increase in efficiency in the operation of transferred services. This will mean some staff reductions. Even in the first year after reorganization the Government believe that the savings from reduced staffing levels (including reduced accommodation requirements) could more than offset traditional costs. These costs (principally redundancy compensation, disturbance costs and, possibly, some compensation for detriment) will, in any case, taper sharply after the first year, and thereafter the annual savings should be substantial.

Joint Boards
The Government are determined that the creation of the new joint boards shall not be used as an opportunity to set extravagant and expensive new organizations. They therefore propose that the precepts issued by each joint board should be subject to approval by the appropriate Secretary of State for the first three financial years. The secretaries of state will also have power to specify levels of manpower.

IMPLEMENTATION
Transitional Councils
Elections are due to be held for the GLC and each MCC in May 1985; but new councillors elected then would have only a limited term of office. The Government believe that, in these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for the May 1985 elections to go ahead; and it would be right, as in previous reorganizations, to provide in legislation that they should not do so.

Streamlining the Cities. Government Proposals for Reorganizing Local Government in Greater London and the Metropolitan Counties (Stationery Office Code 9063, £3.60.)

Gandhi-style drive against Marcos

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Chanting "Marcos resign", more than 10,000 protesters held their third and largest rally yesterday in Makati, the business district of Manila, as an umbrella opposition group announced plans for a massive sit-down strike and civil disobedience campaign intended to overthrow the Marcos Government.

Torrential rain scattered the demonstrators two hours after the rally began with the now routine ticker tape shower of confetti, paper and streamers and a noise barrage of car and bus horns.

Two other peaceful demonstrations were held in other parts of the city and a rally was announced for today in Tondo,

a slum district of Manila. But Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of the murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, told businessmen at a city hotel that anti-Government forces were about to change tactics and launch a mass protest aimed at paralyzing daily life in Manila.

The urban poor are going to sit down all over Manila and do nothing... It is an active do-nothing protest similar to Gandhi's, Mr Aquino said, referring to the civil disobedience campaign organized by Mahatma Gandhi against British rule in India.

Mr Aquino, who is vice-chairman of the recently organized Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (Jaja) movement,

did not say when the sit-down strike campaign would begin but said other sectors of society were planning their own protest actions. He said Jaja comprised 67 groups representing more than four million Filipinos.

College and university students would boycott classes and teachers were considering going on a six-month vacation, public transport and taxi drivers could stop work for one or two weeks and actors had agreed to a three-month strike and were seeking to close all Manila's cinemas for one week, Mr Aquino said.

The final group we are now waiting for are the professionals and the businessmen. Are they prepared to close down their

businesses as a show of protest?" he asked. It was a tough decision for the businessmen, he admitted, but if they decided to join the protest "I am certain that the sit-down affair will be very effective."

Bankers were toying with the idea. "If banks go on strike I think Marcos will go down. We are actually delivering a message to (him) to step down before it is too late," he said.

"They'll probably pick up all the leaders first," he added, anticipating Mr Marcos's response to the Jaja campaign.

Then they will probably start clobbering some of those sitting down and maybe shoot some of us. But our numbers are growing."

Several hours after his speech President Marcos accused the opposition of "stirring up mob hysteria" following the Aquino murder seven weeks ago. He said banks and investors had over-reacted, apparently referring to growing business criticism of his 18-year-old regime.

The businessmen and all political groups should forget any differences with the Government and concentrate instead on helping to maintain the nation's economic stability. Mr Marcos said after presiding over a three-hour Cabinet meeting which discussed the repercussions of Wednesday's 21.4 per cent devaluation of the peso.

"The situation is not as

alarming as it was thought to be. It is within tolerable limits and we will do everything to prevent any prejudice to our people," Mr Marcos was quoted as saying.

He ordered a price freeze on petrol and other essential commodities.

A Government prosecutor, meanwhile, filed formal charges of incitement to sedition against Mr Rommel Corro, editor and publisher of the weekly *Philippine Times* which military agents raided last week after the paper had carried a series of articles linking at least three Cabinet Ministers and three generals to the assassination of Mr Aquino.

Nicaragua rebels try for exile government

From Christopher Thomas, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

The CIA-backed guerrillas in northern Nicaragua are forming a government in exile based in the improvised Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa almost certainly with the encouragement of the United States.

Four rebel groups meeting in the city have named Señor Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, former head of Coca-Cola in Nicaragua, as president in exile. Although he is a wealthy conservative, he was not directly associated with the discredited Somoza regime and is presumed to be acceptable to the US. He lives equally in Tegucigalpa and Miami, having left Nicaragua a few years ago.

The ability of the guerrilla groups to agree on the choice of Señor Calero suggests that old rivalries have been put aside, possibly under pressure from the US. There is a determination to draw up a united political strategy to back the guerrilla campaign.

The two principal guerrilla groups have long been beset by rivalries. Señor Calero's Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) has been the most aggressive and staged a heavy attack on the provincial capital of Ocotal on September 26, which, it said, marked the beginning of the urban stage of the struggle. Señor Calero claims that the FDN has between 8,000 and 9,000 men under arms.

The Costa-Rica-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) led by Señor Eden Pastora has been increasingly active. It has staged several air attacks including one on the civil airport in Managua in September 8. Both groups are presumed to be beneficiaries of CIA aid.

Arde has consistently es-

chewed contact with the FDN because of its belief that the leadership included former military men from the Somoza era.

Señor Calero said in Tegucigalpa that it was an overriding aim to form an alliance between anti-Sandinista groups. There had been talks in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas on September 8 and 9 between all the guerrilla factions, including three exiled Nicaraguan tribes of Miskitu Indians who now live in northern Honduras.

He said another meeting was planned soon in the hope of completing the formation of a government in exile. "We have a common enemy, a common cause and common objectives", he said.

The group would attack ships, "Be they Iranian or Mexican", that transported oil to Nicaragua. "The FDN wants to strip the (Nicaraguan) government forces of their capacity to mobilize", he said.

Honduran government officials would not comment openly on the possible existence of a Nicaraguan government in exile, being based in Tegucigalpa but there is little doubt that it would turn a blind eye. The according to American officials Honduras is for the first time experiencing subversive activity from Nicaragua.

● **MANAGUA:** Two captured rebel pilots said here that air operations against the Nicaraguan government were coordinated in Honduras by the American Central Intelligence Agency (Reuters reports).

The pilots were captured when their plane was shot down on Monday over northern Nicaragua, the Defence Ministry said in Managua.



Spanish welcome: King Juan Carlos and President Betancur of Colombia review a guard of honour on the latter's arrival for an official visit to Madrid

Reagan envoy in Spain for Latin policy talks

From Jane Monahan, Madrid

Mr Richard Stone, the special US representative to Central America, arrived in Madrid yesterday just after the arrival of President Belisario Betancur of Colombia and at the same time as Señor Carlos Andrés Páez, a former President of Venezuela.

American embassy sources said that Mr Stone would be discussing the whole scope of US policies in Central America with Señor Fernando Morán, the Spanish Foreign Minister.

Yesterday Mr Stone met the recently appointed American Ambassador to Spain, Mr Thomas Enders, who used to be the United States Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs until he was dismissed said reports that his proposals for Central America, including

the possibility of Spain acting as an intermediary in the conflict, were far too soft.

The Colombian President will be presented with a prize today in recognition of his efforts to promote democracy and cooperation among Spanish-speaking nations.

The ceremony, which is due to take place at Oviedo, a fishing town in north-east Spain.

Yesterday Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, held lengthy discussions on Central America with the Colombian President, and earlier in the week met Señor Oyden Ortega, Panama's Foreign Minister, and Señor Guillermo Ungo, the leader of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front.

Kidnappers rebuffed by Madrid

From Our Correspondent Madrid

Spain has rejected the possibility of negotiating with the Basque separatist organization ETA, officials said yesterday after ETA's kidnapping of an army captain in Bilbao on Wednesday.

Military sources say the army is not going to make any official statement on the kidnapping but officers consider that no negotiations with ETA are "legal even when life is at stake".

The political-military wing of ETA, which has never before kidnapped a member of the army, stated in a press communiqué on Thursday that the fate of Captain Alberto Martín would depend on the release of eight members of their organization and of one Catalan separatist.

The nine terrorists were imprisoned after they carried out an unusual joint operation attacking an army unit near Lerida in the Pyrenees in November 1980.

All nine are due to appear soon at the first trial of terrorists by a military tribunal in Spain since democratic elections in 1977. The trial was due to begin on September 26 but it was postponed.

The kidnapping of Captain Martín coincides with reports that the prisoners had warned their organization that unless it took steps to secure their release they would seek solutions to their predicament on an individual basis.

Hitachi and IBM settle secrets suit

San Francisco (AFP) Hitachi, the Japanese electronics company and the American firm, IBM have settled a civil damages suit over the alleged theft of IBM computer secrets by Hitachi employees.

The settlement, which included an unspecified payment by Hitachi to IBM for investigation and prosecution costs, was approved by United States District Court Judge Spencer Williams.

He said the IBM suit had not sought specific damages, but noted IBM had spent millions of dollars developing computer technology known as central processing units which Hitachi allegedly stole.

Under the agreement charges are dismissed against 14 Hitachi employees, a Hitachi affiliate company, Nissel Electronics of Japan, and a Nissel employee. The settlement, negotiated by top executives of the two companies, also includes the dropping of unspecified charges Hitachi filed against IBM in Japan.

The Japanese firms were implicated by an FBI operation. An FBI agent opened a computer brokerage agency in San Jose, California, and spread the word he could obtain and sell confidential computer industry information.

Hitachi and two employees pleaded guilty on February 8 to conspiring to transport stolen property from the United States to Japan. Hitachi paid a \$10,000 (£6,600) fine, and the two employees were fined a total of \$14,000.

Italians take early lead in world bridge final

From a Bridge Correspondent, Stockholm

Italy took a slender lead from time to time during the session the lead did turn to the Americans.

Before play began most observers expected the Americans to win, but the Italians raised the level of their game markedly, hoping to regain the title they last held in 1975, at the end of two decades of world dominance.

Before this year Italy and the United States have met 18 times in the final with the score standing at 13-5 in favour of Italy.

In the play-off for third place, France, the reigning Olympic champions, beat the American second team 133-101.

After 78 boards of a scheduled 176, the Italians led 184-173.

Scores are compared at the 16-deal intervals. The scores registered by the start of play yesterday were: 16 boards, Italy 99-41; 32 boards, Italy 94-53; 48 boards, Italy 129-118; 64 boards, Italy 155-146 - though

Britain may ask US to garrison Belize

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is anxious to see talks reopened between Belize and Guatemala, with a view to settling once and for all Guatemala's claim to its tiny neighbour.

Whitehall is also understood to be exploring the possibility of replacing the Belize garrison with troops from elsewhere, including the US.

Mrs Thatcher made clear to President Reagan in Washington a week ago that the

independence of Belize, formerly British Honduras, could not continue indefinitely to rely on the 1,800-strong British force.

One reason is that Britain does not want to run any risk of being drawn into the political turmoil in Central America.

Another is that the troops and the four Harrier aircraft impose a strain on defence resources.

Junta falls out over foreign debt

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

The postponement of a meeting of the ruling military junta has been taken as a sign of continuing disagreement among the three commanders on the handling of the country's foreign debt crisis.

Both the Army and Navy leadership have issued statements emphasizing the need to continue renegotiating on payment of the \$7.5bn (£5bn) in public sector company foreign debts, which has been held up since late last month by legal action in Argentina. The Air Force has remained significantly silent.

Sources in the Government's economic team played down the significance of the delay in the junta's meeting, however. They said that the special "inter-forces consultation team" set up to draft a report on the debt crisis had not concluded its work. It was likely that the junta would meet when the report was ready, sometime during the next week.

Economy Ministry and Central Bank officials meanwhile kept trying to unravel the legal complications. An appeals court was due to rule on whether to lift the freeze on renegotiated agreements.

But the officials said that the legal process could take some time, with three different courts involved and the possibility of further appeals all the way to the Supreme Court.

Economists in the political parties, in the midst of the electoral campaign which ends on October 30, have been suggesting an agreed 60 or 90-day moratorium on debt payments, so that the foreign banks can conduct the full negotiations with the next civilian Government.

Contadora group agrees framework for peace

From Zoriana Pysarski, New York

The Contadora Group and the five countries of the Central American region it is trying to bring to peace have reached agreement on a document of political objectives which are to serve as a framework for an eventual settlement.

Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, the Foreign Minister of Mexico, released the document of undertakings on Thursday after they had been signed by the Foreign Ministers of El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua.

It is the result of nine months effort by the Contadora Group, which also includes Panama.

Among the political objectives are a ban on foreign military bases or other forms of outside military involvement, a cut in the number of foreign military advisers and controls to impede the transfer of arms from one territory in the region to another.

It also includes points that would prevent the use of one

territory for military and logistic support to groups seeking to destabilize the other governments in the region. And there is mention of steps for better communication among governments to stop rebel activity. Special emphasis is placed on political, economic and social reform.

Diplomats say that although the objectives are all admirable, the document in itself does not provide a means of implementing them. It is an expression of political will that means little unless concrete mechanisms for stability are engineered and put to use.

Signals that prospects for a successful Contadora effort are dim have been emanating from Nicaragua which has called for a Central American debate in the UN assembly to the surprise and dismay of the others parties. The Nicaraguans feel that the only way they can preempt further US military escalation in the region is to keep the international pressure on the Reagan Administration.

Falklands airfield called a threat to peace

From Our Correspondent, New York

Foreign Ministers of countries in the non-aligned movement have reached agreement on a text that would define the construction of a new airfield in the Falkland Islands as an action adversely affecting the stability of the region.

The pronouncement on the Falklands is part of an all-encompassing communiqué which was due to be released late yesterday which sets out the non-aligned view and objectives on international issues. It is the result of consensus and morally binds those in the movement to uphold the policies it contains.

The airfield is referred to as "a strategic military base" that is a cause of concern to the maintenance of peace in the Latin American region.

The text also reiterates the firm support of the non-aligned to Argentina's rights to have its sovereignty over the islands restored through negotiations with the British Government.

● **PORT STANLEY:** British forces in the Falklands have completed a four-day military exercise involving Army, Navy and Air Force, officials said. (Reuters reports).

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Indians claim Pakistan has given aid to extremists in Punjab

Senior Indian officials yesterday let it be known that the reason for the dismissal of the state government of Punjab and its replacement by direct presidential rule was because of the growing "international dimension" of the violence in the state.

As large numbers of paramilitary police reinforcements from the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police were drafted into the state to try to control the increased violence from Sikh extremists, Government officials blamed Pakistan for training, equipping and financing extremist groups.

"The numbers are very small," a central Government source said, "but we have received information just recently of Pakistani assistance being given."

"Arms are being supplied, and money, and a few individuals are in this country helping to organize. We have evidence that training is being given outside the country, too."

Mrs Gandhi's Government has often been quick to blame a "foreign hand" for many of India's troubles, but this is the first time that officials have spoken of real evidence of

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Pakistani involvement. Ironically, Pakistan's martial law regime often blames foreign interference, and by implication India, for the troubles in Sind province.

Senior Government figures have been quick to praise the efforts of Mr Darbara Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab, for his efforts to control the growing agitation, but they claim that because of the evidence of Pakistani involvement it became more appropriate to use the full resources of the central Government "to save the national security and integrity of the country."

Making a clear sweep of the state administration, the Governor, Mr A. P. Sharma, is also to be replaced. It is expected that he will become Governor of West Bengal with the Governor there Mr B. D. Pandey taking over in Punjab.

The increased tempo of violence in what is India's most richly endowed state, climaxed on Wednesday with the killing of six Hindus. They were taken off a night bus heading for Delhi, apparently at random lined up by the side of the road and shot.

The Sikh agitation has been

continuing for more than 18 months and has three main sets of demands. The first consists of religious freedoms, for various sectarian freedoms and for the imposition of central Sikh control of temples nationally, which have largely been conceded by the Government, though many have not yet been implemented.

The second demand is that Chandigarh, the state capital, currently shared with Haryana, a Hindu state that was carved out of Greater Punjab state as a result of a previous Sikh agitation, should be given to Punjab alone. The Government agrees but says Haryana must be compensated by a transfer of some villages from Punjab.

The Sikh leaders say the question of the village transfer should be referred to a tribunal. The Government agrees but wants the whole question of the capital to go before a tribunal.

A third demand is for a division of the irrigation waters from the rivers Ravi and Beas which gives more to Punjab. The Government says it cannot impose a settlement of this sort on Haryana but it would endorse any settlement agreed between the two states.



Christians released by the Druzes yesterday during an exchange of prisoners under policing by British troops.

Druze agree to EEC observers in Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

A tentative agreement by both Druze and Shia Muslim militia leaders in Beirut to permit European troops to observe the ceasefire in the Chouf mountains above the capital has contradicted Syria's desire to prevent European Nato countries, including Britain, from policing the two-week-old truce.

According to the Amal movement and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), EEC nations will be invited to send soldiers to act as

observers along the complex front lines separating Phalangists, Lebanese Army and Druze forces in the hills.

The 97-strong British contingent to the multinational force in Beirut has not been notified, either officially or unofficially, of any intention in Whitehall to participate in an observer force although one of the truce lines runs scarcely a mile from the Beirut headquarters in the Beirut suburb of Hadeth.

British troops, therefore, almost certainly would find themselves involved in any new truce arrangements. As an armoured reconnaissance

squadron, the British unit here might also be asked to report on the most suitable locations for truce observers.

Syria still wants troops from neutral states - unconnected with either Nato or the Warsaw Pact - to participate in an observer force.

● DAMASCUS: President Hafez al-Assad of Syria criticized the US yesterday for its Middle East role and paid tribute to the Soviet Union as a friend of the Arabs (Reuters reports).

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Homs military college, he said: "We are against

you Americans and shall remain against you until you change your intransigent stance as we have decided to defend ourselves until victory." He accused the US of dishonouring its commitments to obligate Israeli forces to pull out of Lebanon.

● CAIRO: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany flew to Egypt from Jordan yesterday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak as part of his Middle East tour (Reuters reports). Earlier, leaving Amman, he pledged West German help in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Quetta march turns into riot as unrest spreads

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The protests against martial law in Pakistan, which have been largely confined to the southern province of Sind for the past seven weeks, flared up in the adjoining Baluchistan province yesterday. A gun battle in Quetta between several thousand demonstrators and police reportedly resulted in at least three deaths, two of them policemen.

Opposition sources in Quetta said that a protest march and meeting had been organized by the nine-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy and a Baluchi political group, the Pakhooon Khwa National Awami Party, to demonstrate their solidarity with the protests in Sind.

The procession of protesters was said to have been inter-

cepted by armed police when it emerged from the central mosque after the Friday congregation, and was joined by many more outside. The two sides soon clashed, with police using batons and later teargas when the crowd responded with sticks and stones.

As the crowd became more violent, police opened fire. The protesters took refuge in narrow lanes, sneaking out to shoot at the police. The opposition sources said that as well as those killed 10 other people received bullet wounds.

● Writers warned: General Zia, Pakistan's ruler, referring to left-wing writers and intellectuals, gave a warning that if they were not prepared to accept Islamic ideology, they should leave Pakistan.

Sleeping pill victims lose more than memory

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

A tourist is sitting alone in the Tuilleries Gardens, enjoying the Indian summer sunshine and flowers. An attractive young woman approaches. "May I have a light?" she asks. She strikes up a conversation about the Louvre, photography, Paris. "Why don't we go for a coffee?" she suggests. A few hours later, the hapless tourist wakes up to find himself alone again on a bench, his wallet gone. He has been drugged.

Miss Laurence Elaisir, aged 22, was yesterday charged with robbing some 20 men, after having been caught red-handed the day before in a cafe in the Tuilleries as she was about to offer her latest victim a coffee into which she had slipped a sleeping pill. She had been under surveillance for the previous three weeks.

Miss Elaisir told the police that she had been initiated to this "easy and simple" method by a friend. She had been told that her victims would not be able to remember enough about the incident to describe her to the police. That mistake had led to her arrest.

Her accomplice and friend, M. Laurent Dessey, a cook aged 32, was also arrested and charged with theft.

One man, who actually found himself in the shallow circular pond in the Tuilleries Gardens, could remember nothing of how he had got there, but was still able to give police a fairly accurate description of the woman.

The case appears to be one of many over the past few months, all involving the use of commonly-prescribed sleeping pills and tranquilizers belonging to the benzodiazepine family, which are indeed known to produce a temporary loss of memory.

The Government has become so concerned that it has recently set up an inquiry into the misuse of the drugs, and is appealing to other European Governments for their co-operation. Professor Georges Legier, specialist adviser to the government committee on the abuse of medicines, said that they had detected three main types of cases:

Those involving young women, usually at private parties who wake up to find themselves naked, sometimes in a hotel room or some other strange place, aware that they have been sexually assaulted, but with no precise memory of what has happened;

Those involving single men in night clubs or bars who "come to" the next morning to find that they have signed several cheques, for sometimes quite significant sums.

And those involving the elderly in their homes who receive an unexpected visit from men claiming to come from the local council or gas board whom they invite to have a cup of coffee, only to wake up a few hours later to find all their valuables gone.

M. Legier admitted that any publicity might induce others to try the same thing. But he also hoped that it might make potential victims more aware of the dangers.

British oil refused to Israel

By a Special Correspondent

A new attempt by Israel to buy supplies of North Sea crude oil from Britain has been rebuffed by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr Walker told Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, his Israeli counterpart, at a meeting earlier this week that Britain would not be altering its long-standing policy on oil exports to accommodate Israel's desire to establish new and more secure supplies of oil.

The Israelis have been hoping that their recent success in obtaining oil from Norway, the other leading North Sea producer, might prompt a similar gesture from Britain.

But Mr Walker made clear that Britain would be sticking to the oil export guidelines laid down by the former Labour Government in January, 1979.

These say that, unless there is an established pattern of trade in oil with another country,

Britain's oil should be sold to countries that are either in the European Economic Community or members of the International Energy Agency, the 21-member club of oil consuming nations established in 1973 in response to the first Opec oil price crisis.

A spokesman for the Department of Energy in London confirmed yesterday that Israel did not fall into the category of favoured customers, although he emphasized that the guidelines were voluntary rather than statutory.

Mr Mordechai claimed that Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, had agreed in the last months of his Government to a deal that would have provided Israel with one million tonnes of oil a year once Britain had reached self-sufficiency in oil.

The department spokesman

said that he was unable to comment on commitments that might have been made by previous administrations, but pointed out that any such deal appeared to conflict with the guidelines the Labour Government itself had laid down. Britain has been self-sufficient in oil for more than two years.

At the moment Israel obtains 40 per cent of its oil from Mexico, 25 per cent from Egypt, and the balance from purchases on the "spot market". Because of the Arab oil boycott and political pressures, it has always had great difficulty in obtaining secure long-term contracts for supplies.

Israeli diplomats are said to be disappointed by the British Government's latest refusal to make North Sea oil available, after some small but positive indications of a softening of Britain's attitude towards Israel.

China angry over stand by Cradock

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is insisting in its talks with China on retaining a British presence in Hongkong after 1997 when China wants to take the colony over.

The stand adopted by Sir Percy Cradock, Britain's Ambassador to Peking, during last month's round of negotiations, is thought to lie behind the present series of attacks by Chinese leaders.

The latest which came in yesterday's *Peking Daily*, said that only a "small minority" of Hongkong's more privileged Chinese community really wanted the British to remain.

The article might have been also timed to coincide with yesterday's meeting in Downing Street between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and all 11 unofficial members of Hongkong's executive council - in effect the territory's Cabinet.

The meeting which was also attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, Foreign Office minister with responsibility for the colony, Sir Percy Cradock and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, was said to have taken place in a "warm and constructive atmosphere."

The ministers, according to an official Downing Street statement, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to secure a settlement acceptable to Parliament, to China and the people of Hongkong.

In spite of their public utterances, desiring the existing Anglo-Chinese treaties as "unequal" and insisting upon the "unilateral" arguments involved, the Chinese negotiators seem much more concerned, once they sit down to talks, with the practical problems of maintaining the territory's prosperity and stability.

Yet ironically, the public statements in Peking about China's sovereignty and the need for a solution by the end of next year are having exactly the reverse effect.

● HONGKONG: Share price climbed higher yesterday in moderate trading, largely on bargain hunting and short-covering (AP-Dow Jones reports). The Hang Seng Index rose most of the session to finish up 33.13 at 734.05. Chinese turnover was \$HK143.89m, up from Thursday's \$HK114.10m.

Leaders of Niger coup bid named

Niamey (AFP) - President Seyni Kountche named five men as responsible for the failed coup on Thursday. They were Lieutenant Amadou Ousmane, the President's special security adviser; Lieutenant Idrissa Amadou, head of the Presidential Guard; Commander Amadou Seydou, in command of an army battalion in Niamey; Mr Mahaman Sidikou, head of the Prime Minister's office, and a police officer named only as Lieutenant Sidikou.

Officers in various units and security services and civilians with close government ties were arrested in the capital, and security was increased around the presidency and army headquarters.

Change of mind on Korean jet

New York (Reuters) - US intelligence experts have found no sign that Soviet air defence personnel knew the South Korean jet was a Soviet fighter shot it down five weeks ago, according to *The New York Times*.

Most specialists now believe that the SU15 fighter which fired rockets at the Boeing 747 was below and behind rather than parallel to it, as senior Administration officials originally believed.

Turkey ban

Ankara (AP) - A law went into force in Turkey forbidding teachers, high school students, civil servants and soldiers from forming associations. It also banned associations advocating Marxism, differences in race, culture and religion and prevented professional and other associations from affiliating with political parties.



Schmidt dinner

Herr Helmut Schmidt, who dined in London last night with members of the executive of the Labour Committee for Transatlantic Understanding, to discuss the future of social democracy within the Western alliance.

Hike hitch

Heimstedt (AP) - A 17-year-old East German apprentice heading for Magdeburg in East Germany stayed away in an articulated ferry on the Berlin autobahn, fell asleep and awoke to find himself in West Germany. Police said he would be returned if his parents requested it.

Swim scruples

Brisbane (Reuters) - Angela Russell, aged 16, Commonwealth 100 metres freestyle swimming silver medalist, has withdrawn from a tour of Canada next month for religious reasons, because the trip is being sponsored by a brewery.

Hands on

Mexico City (Reuters) - Senior Episcopio Chavez, aged 56, had both his hands sewn back on at Lomas Verdes hospital here. Doctors claim this is the first time this operation has been performed.

Naples scandal

Naples (Reuters) - Magistrates ordered the arrest of a Naples city councillor and two town planning department officials on embezzlement charges, throwing into disarray the city's Communist-led administration.

Flood toll rises

Delhi (AP) - The death toll in floods caused by torrential rain in the south-eastern state of Andhra Pradesh increased to 48 with the discovery of 20 more bodies.

Barbie in human rights plea

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

Maitre Jacques Vergès, Klaus Barbie's lawyer, announced yesterday that he is to appeal to the European Commission on Human Rights against the refusal of the French legal authorities to release the former Nazi officer on bail while awaiting trial on charges of crimes against humanity.

Herr Barbie, alias Klaus Altmann, who will be 70 next week, has been held in prison in Lyons since he arrived in France on February 5, after being expelled from Bolivia where he had been living incoognito since 1950. He was flown straight from La Paz to the French overseas Département of French Guyana, where he was arrested by French officials.

Maitre Vergès has argued that his client is being illegally detained on the ground that his original expulsion from Bolivia was nothing more than an "extradition in disguise". No extradition treaty existed between France and Bolivia. He should never have been handed over against his wishes to the French authorities without extradition proceedings having been taken.

In a ruling on Thursday, confirming an earlier ruling by a lower court, the French Supreme Court of appeal rejected the request for his immediate release, arguing that the conditions of his arrest were in full conformity with the law.

Furthermore, the court said, under principles endorsed by the United Nations after the Nuremberg trials, "all measures should be taken by member-states of the UN to repress war crimes and crimes against peace or against humanity so that anyone suspected of being responsible of such a crime be sent back to those countries where their crimes were perpetrated in order that they might be tried and punished in conformity with the laws of those countries."

Herr Barbie is alleged to be responsible for the death of 4,000 people in Lyons between 1942 and 1944, including that of Jean Moulin, the French Resistance leader, and for the deportation to German extermination camps of a further 7,500.

Malaysian reforms challenged

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

A young doctor was expelled from the ruling party in Malaysia 14 years ago for criticizing Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister at the time; but it also propelled him into the political limelight - and today, Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad is Prime Minister.

History repeated itself with Datuk Seri Mahathir on the receiving end. A letter was sent to him, challenging his position in a confrontation between his administration and the King over constitutional amendments which the Malaysian Parliament passed last August.

In a typically rambling style which Malays prefer when writing to someone in authority, Datuk Senu Abdul Rahman, a former minister and secretary-general of Datuk Seri Mahathir's party, UMNO, quoted a Malay proverb: "A touch of vanilla will discolor a whole pot of milk," meaning that the amendments could upset political stability and undermine the position of the dominant Malay community and the rulers.

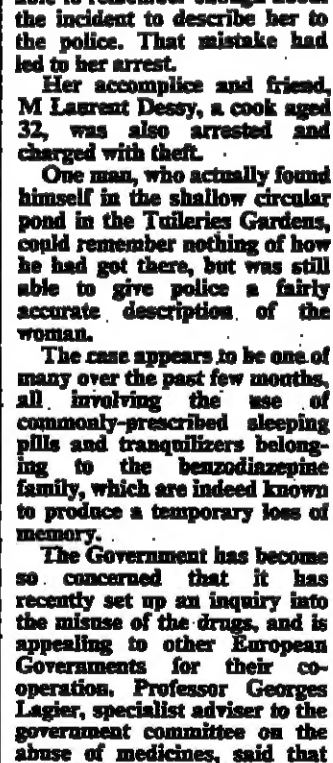
This first public opposition from within the Prime Minister's own ranks reflects a bruising conflict. The press stayed out of it and official reaction has been muted but the issue does put pressure on the administration.

Constitutionally, Datuk Seri Mahathir appears to have a weak case. The nine rulers and the king they elect among themselves every five years must agree to any constitutional changes. They were not consulted.

Those close to the Prime Minister say that the King, recovering from a reported stroke, would eventually sign the Bill but others are not so sure.

It would appear the constitutional amendments were untimely but political sources said they were passed to restrain the independent-minded sultans of Perak and Johore, who could be the next two kings, with the first taking office in April when the present incumbent returns to Pahang as Sultan.

The constitutional amendments remove the King's right to veto legislation and declare an emergency.



High Society: Anthony Quinn, the actor, who is to appear soon on Broadway in "Zorba", and Senator Edward Kennedy's estranged wife, Joan, at a New York party yesterday.

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 260 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

Life jail for Brinks case murderers

Goshen (N.Y. Times)

Three radicals convicted of murder in the \$1.6m (about £1m) Brinks armoured car robbery were each sentenced yesterday to three consecutive terms of 25 years to life in prison.

Judge David Ritter, of Orange County Court, described the crime of the three - David Gilbert, Judith Clark and Kuwasi Balagoon - as cold, calculated and deliberate. He wanted them imprisoned for as long as the law allowed.

Two police officers and a Brinks guard were shot dead in the robbery in Rockland County, New York state, in October 1981.

Before being sentenced, the defendants denounced the US as imperialist and predicted revolution.

On each defendant Mr Ritter imposed the 25-year maximum for each count and ordered them to be served consecutively. Parole would not be considered until each prisoner had served 75 years, the judge said. The three were convicted last month.

Pretoria 'told me to kill whites'

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A captured Zimbabwean rebel told a press conference here yesterday that he had undergone training in South Africa where he was told to seek out and kill white farmers in the strife-torn western province of Matabeleland.

Speaking through an interpreter, the 16-year-old guerrilla, who said he was at school until leaving Zimbabwe to take up arms against Mr Robert Mugabe's Government, said he was told by a South African instructor that farmers were to be murdered "because they feed Mugabe's dogs."

Watson Sibanda and another guerrilla identified as Spar Mapule, aged 18, were produced in handcuffs and khaki overalls by Mr Emmerson Munangawa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office.

Both said they had been part of an eight-man guerrilla group which had been instructed to cause the greatest possible devastation in Matabeleland. They had killed eight people, including a farmer, destroyed property and been involved in a number of contacts with the security forces.

Mr Munangawa said the group had undergone four months' training in South Africa.

Publisher joins Golding row

By Our Foreign Staff

William Golding's publishers have dismissed as preposterous a claim that the Nobel Prize winner was a little English phenomenon of no special interest.

A Swedish Academy member, Mr Arthur Lundkvist, was quoted as making the remark after the award of the 1983 literature prize on Thursday, in an unprecedented break with protocol.

Mr Matthew Evans, chairman of Faber and Faber, said: "I'm not at all worried about the accusations of a 78-year-old Swede. The guy is an idiot. It is preposterous for the man to say Mr Golding is of little interest outside Britain."

He said Mr Golding's most famous novel, *Lord of the Flies*, had sold 4.5 million copies, 3.5 million outside Britain.

Mr Lundkvist's remarks were

quoted by a Swedish news agency, but he was not available later for comment. The academy secretary, Mr Lars Gyllenstein, said he "must have been provoked or misinterpreted."

In Helsinki, the Polish film director, Andrzej Wajda, in Finland for a brief visit, said he was happy the Nobel Prize had gone to Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

"I am delighted and I can assure you all Poles are very happy about it," he said when he arrived on Thursday.

"We are particularly happy because we were already beginning to doubt whether the prize awarding committee in Oslo would find the courage to make such a choice. Walesa is one of the two great Polish personalities of our times. The other

one, of course, is Pope John Paul."

The Polish Government said the award decision was a part of Western strategy to keep Poland a hotbed of unrest. It was an instrument in the anti-Polish and anti-socialist game, said PAP, the official news agency.

Mr Walesa told reporters in Gdansk he had been delighted with messages of congratulations from foreign and Polish supporters, but had received no word from the Polish Government.

He said he would present a future strategy for Solidarity in December 1983, the thirtieth anniversary of worker protests in the Baltic ports against price rises, in which scores were shot dead by security forces.

Soviet media are still observing a blackout on the award to Mr Walesa.

Japan pledges to open its markets

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan yesterday affirmed its intention to seek a wider political role in international affairs and to work towards opening up its markets to foreign goods.

The pledge was contained in a 668-page report issued by the Foreign Ministry and approved by the Cabinet.

The report, an annual publication, emphasized Japan's strong ties with the United

States, its basic position as a "member of the West", and its strong roots in the Asia-Pacific region.

The rise of Japan's international position should lead to "broadening its scope of international contribution, until now centred upon economic matters, to cover more international political aspects so that Japan can contribute in a way

commensurate with its position and abilities".

It was also important in the economic sphere that "we be internationally responsible in further opening our markets and promoting the enhancement of economic cooperation".

The report noted that Japan-Soviet relations remained "regrettably difficult".

THE ARTS

Gerard Schwarz talks about his British conducting debut tonight

A balance of talent and efficiency

Conducting Bach's B minor Mass at the end of the Leeds Festival is a surprisingly quiet official British debut, away from the London limelight for a conductor who over the last few years has established himself as one of the fastest-moving talents in America. "Actually, I must admit I've conducted in England once before. When I was 19, I came over here as a trumpet player in the American Brass Quintet, got to know Philip Jones and Gary Howard very well, and Gary suggested I come back and conduct his Grimethorpe Colliery Band in the National Competitions. So I stayed there for a week, and had a ball. But we only came second, and I so wanted to win."

The desire for success, and the refusal to make do with anything less, is absolutely characteristic of Schwarz. As a trumpet player, he auditioned for a place as principal in the New York Philharmonic at the age of 25, when his teacher retired from the post. "I got the job, and I thought that was the greatest thing that could possibly happen to me as a player. I was over the moon. And I learnt an enormous amount during my years in the orchestra."

Why did it have such a terrible reputation among the world's big orchestras, I wondered. "Well, they can be pretty tough. New York's a high pressure place, and I suppose when you're in an orchestra that's played for Toscanini and Bruno Walter, you get pretty impatient with anything less. I must say they were hard on Boulez. I supported him because I thought he was a great musician. But he was misused by the orchestra: they made him do things he wasn't especially good at, and there ought to have been someone else around to do Brahms and Beethoven symphonies. It's funny now, though, I think most Philharmonic players would have good things to say about Boulez; but at the time I was in a very small minority. In New York at the moment Zubin Mehta's having a terrible time from the press: the honeymoon's over. It's a hard city."

Six years ago, at the end of his fourth season in the Philharmonic, Schwarz decided to make the break. "I had been conducting alongside my playing for a while, so it wasn't a sudden change. But I did have to take the risk of giving up that comfortable life-style associated with a first-deck player, and see if conducting would work. I loved playing, but I wanted to have a more important leadership position, to be the guy it all depended on." Talk of leadership positions makes it all sound rather administrative, but Schwarz insists that he very much enjoys that side of it. "I'm a good organizer, and I like planning things carefully. Too often in orchestras you get conductors who don't see eye to eye with their administrators or



Schwarz leadership

their audiences; the challenge is to make all those things work together to produce great music-making."

And did it make things easier or more difficult in the cut-throat world of American orchestras to have been a player? "Well, the problem is that they are what you once were. There's bound to be a bit of resentment. But then you know exactly what they will take, you know how to run a rehearsal and so on. You know what you can get away with." Schwarz was fortunate to have a proposal to form a new chamber orchestra for one of New York's smaller halls, the 92nd Street Y, land on his desk just as he gave up the Philharmonic; there does not seem to have been much danger of starvation. Then in 1978 came another major offer, to succeed Neville Martinson as conductor of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra.

"It was pretty tough, taking over from someone as popular as Neville. And surely difficult, too, to change his way of making the orchestra play? 'Well, what I tried to do was to keep that marvelous sound of sound he gets, but maybe make them play a bit louder, a bit more brilliantly, with more bite. But they proved pretty adaptable.' Los Angeles now has Schwarz for about 12 weeks a year, and New York's Y Chamber Symphony the same, though he will reduce that next season.

Does he find chamber orchestra conducting especially satisfying? "It was an accident that I've done so much of it, but yes, you can get a particular quality and character that's difficult to achieve with a guest engagement with a big orchestra. But that's what I try for now, to blend string vibrato, get bowing uniform, to get a really tight ensemble."

Schwarz's work has in the last few seasons exploded all over America: he is Music Advisor to the Seattle Symphony and one of the Vancouver Symphony's three regular conductors; he has a separate new music series in New York and runs the Waterloo Festival in the summer, as he has for several years.

How does he do it all? "By being well-organized." Is he a workaholic? "Yes. In the nice way, of course." Is he now hoping to work more in Europe? "We'll see; I'm more than happy doing all I'm doing and making an exclusively American career as I have up to now. I'm going to be doing more opera, and that I'm very keen on. But, flying over here, I thought, well, it's six hours away from New York and it's five to Los Angeles so what's the difference? Somehow I think we shall see a lot more of Gerard Schwarz in the next few years: efficiency and talent do not often come so evenly balanced."

Nicholas Kenyon

Concert

Teasing salute

SCO/Harper
Edinburgh
University

To celebrate its four hundredth anniversary, Edinburgh University has commissioned a work from Peter Maxwell Davies: his half-hour *Sinfonietta Accademica* was premiered on Thursday night in the Reid Concert Hall by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra conducted by Edward Harper.

Davies cannot resist celebrating Orkney again, too: inspired by the church, graveyard and farm barn of Hoy, the first movement is introduced by a shrill barn dance, then moves out into the night; the second is a land and seascap; the finale returns to the church and out again to the sea.

These are the composers own signposts, the machinery that sets it all going is equally familiar: two plain chants counterpointed against snatches of arcadian and Victorian music making, transforming tossed, caught and dancing exquisitely and invisibly through "magic square" patterns. It makes a satisfying intellectual emblem

Hilary Finch

E.T. magic of a rewarding revival

Robinson Crusoe
Orchard, Dartford

Will Offenbach be remembered for his contribution to music, carefully written and rich in ideas though it is. Rather it is as critic, of music (particularly opera) and life, that he excels, and Adrian Slack's sparkling new production of the hitherto neglected *Robinson Crusoe* for Kent Opera rightly emphasizes that.

Slack has set the work, which has little to do with Defoe, in Edwardian times, giving him the chance to make all the more vivid the grotesque middle-class normality of the Crusoe family in Bristol before Robinson's voyage. The antics that go on in Dermot Hayes's beautifully authentic set (complete with varnished floorboards and suburban stained glass) emphasize the absurdity of domestic ritual, with the family and their servants engaged in title-tattle reminiscent of *Cost Jan Tutte*. The ridiculousness goes a stage further when Robinson enters, dressed daintily in striped blazer and boater, and, wielding a cricket bat, sings of the lure of the sea. When for the remainder of the work the location changes to a tropical island, furnished with outsized exotica, some atmosphere is lost - and so is one element of incongruity.

Stephen Pettitt

Nevertheless, Offenbach makes up for this by some marvellous interchanges of seriousness and frivolity. The love duet in Act 1 between Robinson and Edwige has already made clear that this is not to be an evening of mere buffoonery. In Act 2 Robinson sings a soliloquy of touching sentimentality, and the dramatic climax which leads up to the imminent immolation of Edwige is, musically, opera on the grandest scale. But on each of these occasions the situation is dissolved laughably. Man Friday (actually a girl) makes her appearance in the first, while in the second Edwige suddenly launches into a swagging waltz complete with coloratura cadenzas.

This pantomime, as rich in both profundity and nonsense as *E.T.* is sung by a young but impressively confident cast. Neil Jenkins as Crusoe is aptly foolhardy and heroic, and Vivian Tierney as Edwige shows an athletic and pretty voice.

But the hallmark of Kent Opera is teamwork, and Roger Norrington directs with an enthusiasm that is felt as much in the pit as on the stage. Another performance in Dartford tonight, and you may also catch it later in Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne.

Television

Terms such as "heroic surgery" and "commando procedure" will already be familiar to those who began the long trek on Thursday night with *G. F. Newman's The Nation's Health* on Channel 4. This series of four, 90-minute films dramatizes situations which we will all hope could never happen to us but which Mr Newman, who is not aggressively disposed to the present state of our medical care, thinks not only could happen but do.

Discussions on each programme's implications follow and last night saw the first, chaired, without undue brusqueness and with an admirable sense of direction, by Joan Shepton.

The first play centred on a cancer case, the treatment of which involved massive surgery, that commando procedure in fact. Miss Shepton was talking about it to doctors,

exploring other treatments and the underlying question of whether modern medical technology is tending to leave a feeling for healing behind.

The BBC has already run a series on alternative treatment for cancer featuring the Bristol Cancer Help Centre and Dr John Cosh, who has been associated with it and who has now opened a similar centre in Cheltenham, was on parade. He had the company of a consultant radiologist, a clinical pharmacologist, a doctor who is heading a centre for alternative therapies, and a Maurice Burke, a researcher, who had cancer six years ago, achieved the prescribed treatment and pronounced himself cured mainly because of massive doses of Vitamin C.

Mr Burke, who looked well, obviously had a kind of edge in such a discussion. He said that his researches indicated that no

Opera



Neil Jenkins as Crusoe, Vivian Tierney as Edwige

Orfeo Coliseum

Just occasionally an operatic production hits you in the face, seizes you by the throat and shakes you violently, leaving you not knowing quite where to turn for words 10 minutes afterwards to explain the experience. Such was the effect on me, at any rate, perhaps those who drifted away in the second interval have a different story to tell - of David Freeman's *Orfeo*, revived on Thursday the Coliseum.

I had not expected to enjoy a translation of Monteverdi's specifically seventeenth-century retelling of the ancient legend - an opera which so precisely proclaims its origins as a courtly entertainment on a tiny scale -

into a basic drama of peasant life set in the vast open spaces of the Coliseum stage. Yet from the opening tableau, in which Jennifer Smith's black almost desperate portrayal of Music commands our silence, it is clear that Freeman has an electric sensitivity to the content of Monteverdi's music.

He is helped immeasurably by the absence of the ENO chorus and the presence of a highly trained, superbly responsive group of singer-actors in their pagan half-circle, acting out the simple but deadly ritual of comradeship, courtship and love.

Despite some miscalculations, many ideas work: the aching gradualness with which the villagers are drawn towards the Messenger's ill tidings, Orfeo's healing touch on the spirits which is all undone when

he loses Euridice; the immense human effort with which Orfeo and the Apollo/Shepherd (Nigel Robson) raise the banner of the sun at the close.

Musically, one might say that Peter Robinson's direction is too smooth and rounded, but that would do scant justice to his unobtrusively musical guiding of the alert continuo players who are raised and visible in the pit.

Laurence Dale's accomplished Orfeo is perhaps too plain and conventional in sound, yet every line strikes home, as it does in Marie Angel's much smaller part as Euridice. Rosanne Cressfield and Richard Angas are a sensually intertwined Proserpina and Pluto.

Nicholas Kenyon

WEEKEND CHOICE

"I'll give you a fiver if you get more than five laughs," says one National Theatre player to another as they prepare to face the thousands who have flocked to Epidaurus for the gala first night of Peter Hall's production of *The Oresteia*. No money changes hands. That much you will gather as you watch the NT's staging of the Aeschylus trilogy, not in Greece but on the Olivier stage, that eats up four-and-a-half hours of Channel 4 time tomorrow night (starts at 7.15, with video interludes, suitably carpentered to suit this stupendous classical occasion, at 9.05 and 10.15). The light-hearted exchange I have quoted comes in tonight's scene-setting documentary *The Oresteia at Epidaurus* (Channel 4, 8.00 pm), an appetiser that, if you like it, as I did (tremendously), will ensure that you will cancel all other arrangements and put on your best bib and tucker for

the main course tomorrow night.

War and peace are the black and white phases of international relations. To the Camp and Back (tomorrow, ITV, 10.00 pm), by Frances King, deals sensitively with the phase that is too often forgotten, the grey one. In a wintry England of 1946, a German-hating undergraduate (Phoebe Nicholls) briefly suspends her hatred in favour of a relationship with a German POW (Jan Niklas). She is passionate, he is high-principled. The outcome is predictable but wholly believable.

BBC Television's weekend plum is undoubtedly Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (tonight, BBC 2, 8.10), with the Prey/Fischer-Dieskau/Freni/Te Kanawa line-up on stage, and Bohm and the Vienna Philharmonic in the pit.

Peter Davalle

Pop

Dream without end

Richard Clayderman
Albert Hall

Twenty nine years old but still looking like a piece of blond-haired, blue-eyed jailbait, Richard Clayderman could sell soap powder or margarine or breakfast television weather forecasts. Let us not pretend, however, that he is selling music via the television advertisements which have moved tens of millions to register their credit card numbers by telephone in exchange for one of his recordings. What he is selling is a dream, and he is so successful because it is such a modest dream.

Be gentle with me, Richard Clayderman says in this dream he sells, and I will take you to a place where the world throbs with suppressed passion, where pain is sweet as well as bitter, where the prevailing images are of a young woman walking a dog on a winter beach, of a tear-stained face gazing through a leaded window pane, of ground mist blanketing the lawn of a chateau. Just be gentle with me. This is Lecloucheville, rendered into a never-ending afternoon soap opera, and it cannot miss.

In his programme note, Clayderman claims that he does not owe his success to the remarkable marketing campaign which launched him at the public. He is being disingenuous: he must know that any pretty young male pianist could have fared as successfully into the plan devised by his mentors, Olivier Toussaint and Paul de Sonneville.

Accompanied by a six-man French rhythm section and a 17-piece British string section, Clayderman tinkled winsomely through a selection of classical themes and pop tunes containing so little variety or vitality that the performance seemed to last for days. "Don't Cry For Me, Argentina" revisited the bathos of "The Dream of Olwen"; rarely can Leonard Bernstein's *West Side Story* melodies have sounded as listless; his arrangement of such a piece as "Rhapsody in Blue" suffocated in its genteel pretensions, lacking even the redeeming comic vulgarity of Elmir Deodato's "Also Sprach Zarathustra" and B. Bumble and the Singers' "Nut Rocker". He is to piano playing as David Soul is to acting; he makes Jacques Loussier sound like Bach; he reminds us how cheap potent music can be.

Richard Williams

Radio Topical sense

The makers of *File on 4* (Radio 4, Tuesdays, repeating Wednesdays) must be rather like Dr Johnson's man due to be hanged in a fortnight. With the end of each edition rarely more than half an hour away, it plainly concentrates the mind wonderfully. The new series that began three weeks ago has demonstrated this admirable quality and several others, too: the opening edition took a look at events in Lebanon as seen from the United States and it rapidly conveyed to us how ill the Americans, Administration and public, understand what they are involved in.

A week later Stuart Simon was in Israel, examining the situation as it appears there. We learnt how the chaos in the north has shifted attention from the West Bank where, in pursuance of a very questionable right, the Israelis are increasing and consolidating their settlements, thus almost certainly preparing new disasters for the future. Here admittedly the usual 30 minutes had been expanded to 40, but with no loss of density. Between them, these two programmes spoke of a keen and rather original sense of topicality and of a capacity to respond instantly to changing situations, which are both also characteristic of *File on 4*. Last week the series played another of its regular trumps by moving into a field generally much neglected: in this case the provision of psychiatric care and current plans to take mental patients in large numbers out of the vast hospitals and into the community. In its short span, Roger Finnigan's excellent report achieved what others have missed by a mile in twice the time. It told us quickly but graphically what it is like to be mentally ill and what it is like to have a severe psychiatric case in the family.

What is to be done? Hospitals, said one advocate of community care, are not therapeutic. Quite right, but what truly is?

As Finnigan made clear, to run down the hospitals will simply mean returning to their families relatives whom illness has turned into strangers and who will rapidly induce in those who have to cope with them desperation without remedy.

This was the week in which Radio 1 carried out its declared

intention to remove from the schedules its four weekly 7 pm speech programmes (*Platform 9*, *Frontline*, *Mailbag*, *Talkshow*), substituting another hour of David Jensen and music. Why has it done this? Because, according to its Controller, Derek Chinnery, of a sizeable drop in audience as soon as the music stopped and the speech (albeit interspersed with music) began. But how big was the drop? I was quoted half a million plus - from more than 750,000 to 250,000 - which is certainly dramatic, but was also a "worst case": generally the fall was less.

The intention is, after a glut of extra music for some weeks, to introduce seven or eight-minute speech items on current topics during the Jensen sequence. This, says Chinnery, is the form in which he and his colleagues now feel it appropriate to attempt to communicate useful information to their listeners.

In effect, Radio 1's problem is much the same as that which worries parts of School Radio: a large proportion of the audience wants continuous music and has decided that speech on anything outside its own immediate interests, and especially if delivered by adults, is dead boring. So what about the interests of that quarter-million who stayed tuned?

Possibly there will be some return to extended speech programmes for limited periods and/or where a subject simply can't be done in small music-coated chunks. But I must say, if I were one of that quarter-million, I might wonder why my range of interest had to be sacrificed so thoroughly to an audience which, whatever easy option you offer it, may not want to take in anything at all.

Of course I might also try tuning to Radio 4, though if I did I hope I would not hear too many programmes as dismal as *Eighty-four, Forty-eight, Eighty-three* (October 4). For this and Walter Cronkite's exhibition on the telly, please can we declare a moratorium on all further comparisons of Orwell's 1984 with the state of the world as the dread year approaches? It is plain that nobody has much to say about it.

David Wade

IF YOU MISSED IT IN 458BC, CATCH IT THIS SUNDAY ON CHANNEL 4

THE ORESTEIA.

On Sunday night at 7.15pm we present Peter Hall's highly acclaimed National Theatre production of *The Oresteia*. This trilogy by Aeschylus, the oldest surviving Greek play, tells the story of Orestes. A story of blood feud, murder, revenge and reconciliation. A supporting documentary *The Oresteia at Epidaurus* tonight at 8.00pm, covers the company's triumphant visit to the ancient Greek Theatre at Epidaurus to become the first English company to perform there.

4

David Robinson on

"Simply perfect"

Zelig

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THE TIMES DIARY

Special delivery

Several severe cases of "parapet head" were reported at the Department of Industry and Trade, home base of the unfortunate father-to-be Cecil Parkinson, yesterday. Staff there responsible for the publication of *British Business*, the department's weekly digest of export and industrial news, were ducking all day, following the delivery of this week's offending issue.

On the front cover is a glorious colour photograph of a stork, clutching a bundle of something indecipherable in its beak. Parkinson, who is attempting to brave the scandal of his incontinent fatherhood, maintained a stiff upper lip on seeing it, according to David Woods, his personal press officer.

But the rest of the staff, none of whom knew about the affair earlier this week, when the front cover for an analysis of the infant years of British business was designed, were muttering about the "old sod's law of journalism".

Castle siege

The arduous task of writing her diaries accomplished, Mrs Barbara Castle faces a stiff test in holding on to the Euro-seat whence she has launched her anti-EEC invective since 1979.

Now it seems likely that the European Parliament election next June will be fought on new boundaries, the veteran leader of the Labour delegation to the Strasbourg assembly will have to face re-election in a much-changed constituency.

This takes in Bolton on the western side of her present Greater Manchester North constituency.

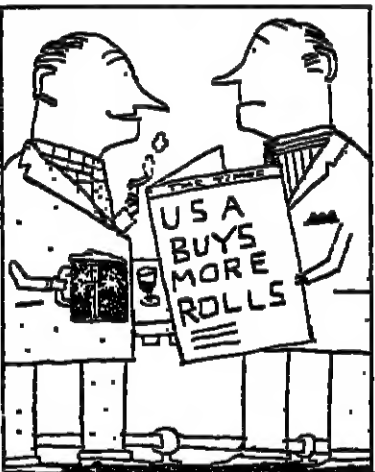
Although Mrs Castle, 73 earlier this week, has already won the backing of all the Labour wards in the existing constituency, Mrs Ann Taylor, 36 years her junior and former Labour MP for Bolton, West, is courting the parties in the areas to be tackled.

According to local observers Mrs Taylor is making good headway and in the re-selection process may do well in some wards of the old constituency where Mrs Castle has until now had solid support.

Nott out

Times are hard, it seems, for Sir John Nott, the former Defence Secretary. He was seen scurrying from his local Indian restaurant in Chelsea this week, clutching a brown paper bag filled with assorted curries and (Argie?) bhajee. Is he a regular customer? My spy asked the manager. "Only take away," replied the man with a sad smile and a rich tandoori accent. "He's very tight."

BARRY FANTONI



"Must be a result of the F-Plan Diet"

Pizza history

The modernizing of the services of the Roman Catholic Church appears to have been going on for longer than previously assumed. Recently a Cheshire auctioneer offered a water-colour of *The Pizza Corpus Domini*, Turin, dated 1875, by the English artist William Callow.

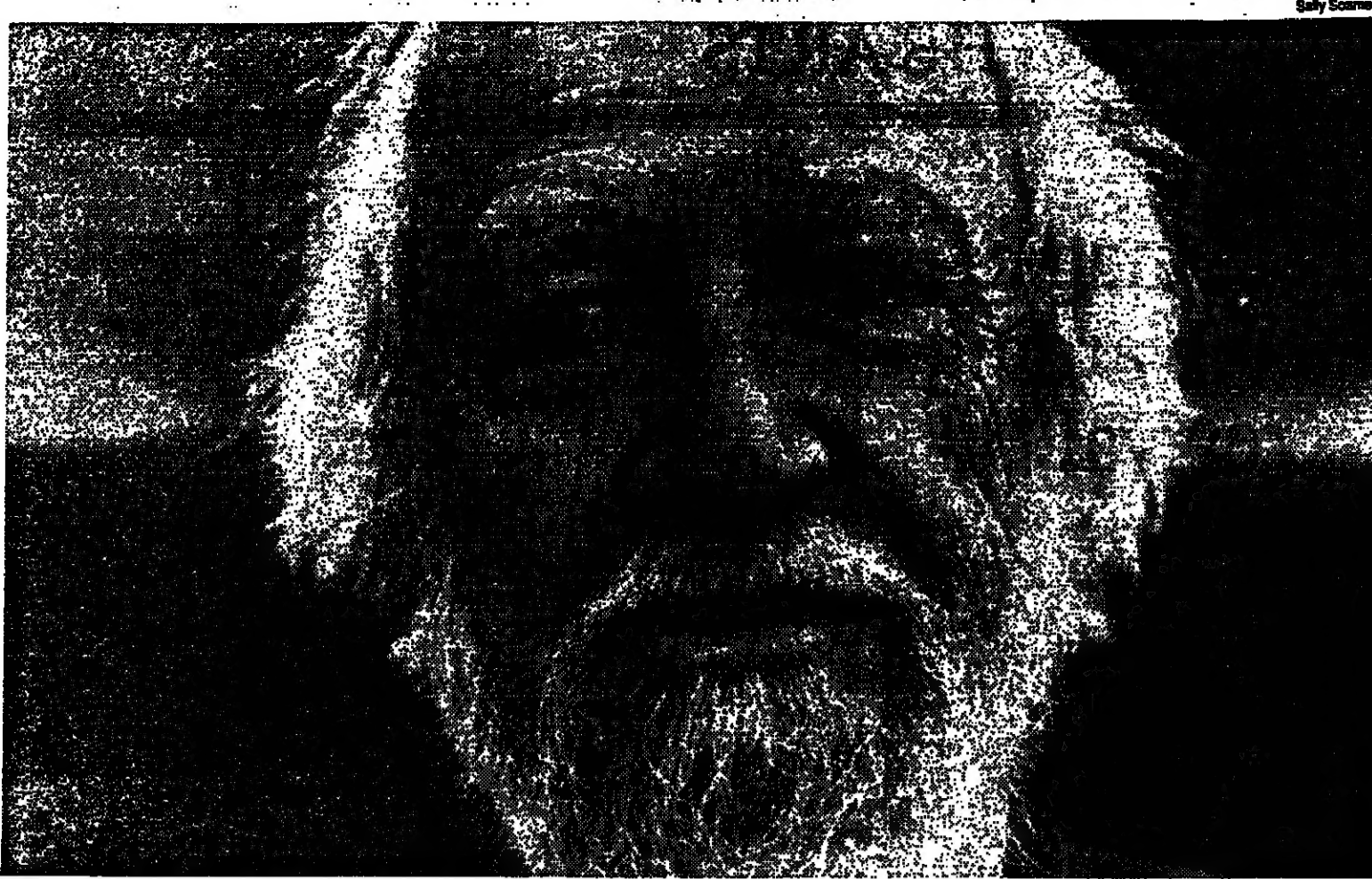
● The talented but difficult Geoffrey Boycott has received his first offer of employment since Yorkshire County Cricket Club decided to dispense with his services. It is to open the batting next year for the *Poets' and Peasants' Club*. Barrister David Pearl, chairman of the club, promises Boycott a testimonial.

Finnishing touch

Daley Thompson, wonderboy of British athletics, has got back his favourite pair of running shoes, which he threw into a stand of spectators in August after winning the decathlon gold medal at the Helsinki World Championships. The high-spirited Thompson, who appealed for their return from the Finnish public, received them in two parcels from different admirers. In them he had also won his Olympic gold medal, European and Commonwealth championships, and had twice set world records.

Another outbreak of moles, I'm afraid, at BL - this time at the car giant's training centre at Hassey Manor, near Warwick, the large mansion outside which new models are photographed. Worried senior executives are seeking outside agents to help in their latest pique. Today's leak reaches me from a less senior executive while attending a particularly tedious training course - an attempt to find the beautifully cleaved lawn sabotaged by various hill-building members of the small burrowing insectivore family.

PHS



William Golding: "Here is an aging novelist, floundering in all the complexities of twentieth-century living, all the muddle of part beliefs."

Marx, Darwin and Freud - three enemies of imagination

When William Golding was first asked why he thought he had been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Literature - the first to an Englishman since Sir Winston Churchill - he cited his most recent work of non-fiction, *The Moving Target*. The following extract, a characteristically vigorous assault on twentieth-century intellectual values, is from an essay in this collection originally delivered to an audience in Hamburg in 1980.

reputation or a political system in which they had invested such belief as they had, but which plainly would not work.

Little by little that procession with its totalitarian figures has become my metaphor for the procession of life, the hurrah for X the hero, the low common denominator of belief. Down the main street of our communal awareness they come. They dwarf the human beings, dwarf the buildings. Here comes plastic Marx, bearded and belled with "workers of the world unite" across his vest. Darwin is inscribed with "natural selection". Freud stares with Jahnke's belligerence from behind his own enormous member.

Whether we are in the procession and holding one of the ropes that support our idol, whether we are among the crowd on the sidewalk, or whether we work in the offices that line the street we all know to one degree or another - are forced to know to one degree or another - that these simplistic representations of real people are what goes on and what counts. They, inept, misleading, farcical, are what condition our communal awareness.

It may seem to you that I am exempting myself from the anti-like creatures that watch or scurry in attendance on the three major figures. Believe me, I am not. At one time or another in my life I have walked in the procession, held a rope and felt the upward tug of the gas-filled balloon. It can be a happy and perhaps rewarding experience. I may be addressing many rope-holders. Let us agree I have been one: and yet at no time could I succeed in convincing myself. For among the many rope-holders attendant on the three major figures I laboured under a singular disadvantage. I had assiduously read some of the writings of all three. It came to this at last, that I left the procession and went looking for my own belief.

Belief and creativity. Creativity and belief.

What is belief? Is the act of believing definable? Certainly we can agree that most people have a simple belief that as they walk on the surface of the earth their successive steps will meet a continuing solidity. Even a molecular chemist - I mean one who is interested in the proposition that the process of walking is one statistical complex meeting another, will not keep it in his awareness as he goes about his private rather than his professional business. It will be in his mind, he might say, but not in his awareness. The belief, then, is occasional, is accepted and put away.

What about a political belief? Persons whose daily life is one of comparative privilege - privilege of education, intelligence, position - people whose daily belief, if they may be said to have one, is in their own rarity, their own elevation above the hurly-burly of the street, will nevertheless consider which candidate, which system they should vote for every few years and begin to decide with quiet genuine feeling that they, for example, believe in democracy. The belief is taken down from the shelf as it were, dusted, used on the fourth or fifth year, used, then put back again.

What about religious belief? It may be that there are still people - I cannot vouch for this but suspect it to be true - who take down a belief from the shelf and use it as they see fit. I remember how in a desperate attempt to rescue it from dissolution, tried to prop it, hold it up as they might have attempted to rescue a fading

have what I would call, for want of a better phrase, a genius for belief. The rare mystic who can succeed in what has been called the practice of the presence of God, regrettably, with him I have nothing to do. Some people can murder for democracy. With them I have nothing to do either. Alas, we do not pass our lives among the geniuses of belief, perhaps we may pass a long life and never meet one. If we were to meet one, it is my guess that his passing would scorch us like a blow-torch. We, the community, pass our lives with whole high-rises, whole conglomerates of belief inside us seldom knowing which is going to govern us at a given moment. We do, some of us at least, muddle along through a mixture of probabilities and some plausibilities. We are too easily exhausted for the passion and fury of concentration which appears to be the way of life among the racing fraternity.

What has all this, you may ask, to do with the talk a novelist might be expected to offer? More particularly, what has it to do with this writer? You may remember how, in a muddled state, he abandoned the procession with its carnival figures. Once out of the procession and off the sidewalk a man may find himself lonely, inside if not out. The consolation of that state is a kind of riotous impiety in the face of popular, or perhaps I had better say accepted, adages, those lighted sky-signs of the main street, its sacred advertisements and didacticisms. These are and were the sentences and phrases, familiarity with which is sometimes taken as evidence of a full and educated mind. Treating these catchphrases simply as they were presented, playing their game in fact, I saw that if beauty is in the eye of the beholder, why then, so is everything else. Again: it was a prime tenet of classical psychology at that time that imagination is the rearrangement of material already present in the mind. I knew something about imagination. It was one of the few things I felt I had experienced. Suddenly one evening I saw that I simply did not believe that tenet; and that my disbelief was as positive as the experience. My disbelief was a positive negative. It was passion. Here, then, was freedom! Disbelief could be as irrational as belief and as passionate. I had left the procession, I had opted out of a world so sane as to make noise but nonsense! Seated one day on the stump of a tree in a beech forest it was borne in on me that the dialectical materialism before which we had all fallen down had feet of clay. For though quantity did occasionally change into quality the process was not universal and inevitable. The corollary omitted by our political simplists was that the result of the change was unpredictable. I have no doubt that Marx said I saw that I simply did not believe that tenet; and that my disbelief was as positive as the experience. My disbelief was a positive negative. It was passion. Here, then, was freedom! Disbelief could be as irrational as belief and as passionate. I had left the procession, I had opted out of a world so sane as to make noise but nonsense! Seated one day on the stump of a tree in a beech forest it was borne in on me that the dialectical materialism before which we had all fallen down had feet of clay. For though quantity did occasionally change into quality the process was not universal and inevitable. The corollary omitted by our political simplists was that the result of the change was unpredictable.

I took a further step into my new world. I formulated what I had felt against a mass of reasonable evidence and saw that to explain the near infinite mysteries of life by scholastic Darwinism, by the doctrine of natural selection, was like looking at a sunset and saying, "Someone has struck a match". As for Freud, the reductionism of his system made me remember the refrain of *Mariana in the Moated Grange*. "He cometh not, she said, she said I am weary weary O God that I were dead!"

This was my mind, not his, and I had a right to it. It was and is, surely, an impossible outcome of philosophy that Occam's razor should always shave so close there should be no reason allowed for phenomena other than the one that happens to be simplest.

We question free will, doubt it, dismiss it, experience it. We declare our own triviality on a small speck of dirt circling a small star at the rim of one of countless galaxies and ignore the heroic insolence of the declaration.

We have diminished the world of God and man in a universe ablaze with all the glories that contradict the diminution.

Of man and God. We have come to it, have we not? I believe in God; and you may think to yourselves - here is a man who has left a procession and gone off by himself only to end with another gas-filled image he tows round with him at the end of a rope. You would be right of course. I suffer those varying levels or intensities of belief which are, it seems, the human condition. Despite the letters I still get from people who believe me to be still alive and who are deceived by the air of confident authority that seems to stand behind that first book, *Lord of the Flies*, nevertheless like everyone else I have had to rely on memories of moments, but on what once seemed a certainty but may now be an outsider, remember in faith what I cannot recreate. Here is no sage to bring you a distilled wisdom. Here is an aging novelist, floundering in all the complexities of twentieth century living, all the muddle of part beliefs.

Those of you who are acquainted with anything I have written are likely to have read *Lord of the Flies*. I am not going to explicate the book for you. That has been done so often by others, has been subjected to Marxist, Freudian, neo-Freudian, Jungian, Catholic, Protestant, humanist, non-conformist analysis and opinion, has been buried with its author not just in a German reference book but under a pile of not always sweet-scented international criticism. There is nothing left to say. The book yields readily to explication, to instruction, to the trephining of the pupil's skull by the teacher and the insertion into the pupil's brain by the teacher of what the pupil ought to think about it. I would like the pupil or anyone else to enjoy the book if he can. For my own part I have always felt that a writer's books should be as different from each other as possible. Though I envy those writers who can go on writing the same book over and over again it is not something I can do myself. I do not see myself writing a book about a group of girls on an island.

Yes, I have moved on. Though in general terms I would still assent to the philosophical implications about the nature of man and his universe resented in the book, today, a generation later, I would qualify them as subtler and less definable than I once thought. God works in a mysterious way, says the hymn; and so, it seems, does the devil - or since that world is unfashionable I had better be democratic and call him the leader of the opposition. Sometimes the two seem to work hand in hand. Sometimes neither is on call even if you call them louder. They are asleep or away hunting perhaps - perhaps hunting each other. Not to refine upon it, my mind is all at sea.

At times I have felt this to be found in most elementary Greek schoolbooks where you will find the explanatory sentence "We are the beginning of wisdom." You cannot get straighter speaking than that, and in Greek too! I lived for years, therefore, in the happy conviction that since I had the wonder in ample supply in time the wisdom would follow. But as the revolving years revolved moments of doubt in my mind have become more numerous. Is it possible? Is nothing sacred, not even Greek? Yet a human life 70 years long deserves some attention. Its experience could be called a lengthy experiment the results of which might be approached with cautious respect. I herewith deliver an interim report and announce that it is possible to live astonished for a long time; and it looks increasingly possible that you can die that way too. My epitaph must be "He wondered." Or perhaps it should be in Greek where it would be one word only and thus economical for my heirs and assigns. As for my books - shall I adapt my favourite epitaph - that of a canon of Winchester Cathedral of whom his inscription says "In this building his powerful voice was singularly melodious. No, let it be the one word only."

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The Moving Target is published by Faber and Faber, price £9.50

Virgilio Levi

Man of peace with steel in the soul

I remember when Lech Walesa was received in the Vatican early in 1981 with his wife and companions. It was an imposing reception of a kind that the Holy Father wanted for his fellow compatriots, who had given so good a practical interpretation of his teaching on human solidarity, on the duty to defend human rights and to establish a right of participation of the people in public life. The reception had something of a family character, a meeting of friends who feel the same way, and rejoice for an important improvement of the public life in their country.

Some days earlier I had the chance to travel to Poland. I was preparing, with the Pontifical Lezan University and Catholic University of Lublin, the international conference on the common Christian roots of the European nations that, in November 1981, brought to Rome nearly 100 Polish scholars, to discuss the common European heritage with their colleagues from other Slav countries and from the West.

Geremek and Masowiecki, two of the closest advisers of Walesa, participated in the conference. I recall only that it was the last open, free manifestation of the new Poland, the Poland of Solidarity, of Lech Walesa, of a people proud to have one of their fellow citizens as head of the Roman Catholic church. Then came the night of the repression.

During that trip, I started to realize the difficulties that Solidarity, though officially recognized, was suffering. Parish priests asked me to inform people during my sermons about the Pope's warm reception of Walesa, because of shortage of information.

Leaving Poland, I met Walesa at the airport. He did not look so happy. Talking to him, I had the feeling of the difficulties of his position. December 1981 marked the end of his hopes. Once more the free world had confirmation of the closed nature of the communist world to any breath of freedom for the people. Martial law, imprisonments, outlawing and official dissolution of the new unions of Solidarity preceded a dark period of repression, which still continues, notwithstanding the abolition of martial law.

In the first days of the spring of 1982 the christening took place in Gdansk of Maria-Wiktoria, the youngest daughter of Lech Walesa. I was there, with Henryk Jankowski, the parish priest of Saint Brigid and

spiritual adviser of Lech, with the Bishop of Gdansk and other priests, among a crowd of thousands people. Lech was still interned. The hope of his being able to come to the ceremony, alive until the last moment, was dashed. People greeted the child by lifting their arms with their fingers in the victory sign. But in deep silence. Only isolated voices shouted "free Lech".

When the Holy Father visited Poland last June, the meeting between him and Walesa was delayed day after day until the last moment. It was an open sign of the hostility of the authorities towards Walesa and, no less an attempt to discourage the Holy Father from giving him importance. The Pope did not submit. He insisted firmly until he obtained what he wanted. But he could not give back to Walesa his status of interlocutor with the government. That was not in his power. And so the world saw Walesa meeting the Pope and then going back to his modest job in Gdansk.

As for the people, Walesa remains their leader, interpreter and symbol. It becomes clear every time Walesa appears in public. The Soviet block has called his Nobel Prize a provocation. This is not true. It is only the deserved honour, publicly recognized, to a man of peace and progress; to a modest, simple, balanced and charismatic leader; to a man who hides under an exterior bonhomie, sense of humour and submissiveness, a totally steel soul, ready to fight his peaceful battles, ready to wait for as long as is necessary, but never to surrender.

I know Walesa through direct and personal knowledge and through attentive study of his activities. I am glad about the honour given to him. I hope it will facilitate his task. I never wanted his retirement and I am ready to challenge anyone to demonstrate the contrary by my words or writings.

I only thought, and still think, that Walesa was and is officially out, but that he is able to hide his time. I hope, as I wrote then, that the day will come, sooner or later, when he will reemerge a leader as he has been in the past and as he remains for ever in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

The author resigned this year as deputy editor of the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano* over controversy over his leading article which was alleged to imply support for the Polish authorities' treatment of Walesa.

Roy Strong

Pews at one in memoriam



Sir Lewis Casson and Dame Marie Rambert: memorable memorials

The late Lady Hartwell once said to me: "Remember, Roy, life after the age of 35 is one long memorial service." More than a decade on I went to her memorial service, one remarkable for its flowers and for the absence of any eulogistic address. It was vividly reflective of her dislike of humbug and her innate modesty, not easily perceived on first encounter.

Another service, also at St Margaret's at Westminster, which went missing address was for Lord Hood. It brings to mind a conversation I overheard soon afterwards between what must have been two full-time memorial service-goers: "Oh, you should have gone instead to Rhoda Birlie's. It had specially composed music and John Betjeman chose the hymns." Did the person who muttered those words, I've often wondered, scout the Court page of *The Times* deciding which one would be the aesthetic hit of the day?

I must confess to a certain drollery towards it all. There can be no doubt, however, that there has been a vast multiplication in the practice of holding memorial or thanksgiving services in the last few years. The funerals of public figures, unlike a century ago, have become private events and the necessary public expression of grief, memory and celebration has been transferred to the memorial service.

In London four churches virtually monopolize the industry: St Margaret's (mainly political), St Paul's, Covent Garden (theatre and the arts), St Martin-in-the-Fields and St James's, Piccadilly (taking in what they can). Moving lately gone to so many, I am aware that most people have a set of "blacks" tucked away in their wardrobes; it is one of the few occasions when women are relatively oblivious to fashion, and old clothes are the norm.

The memorial service is an event neatly timed within an ordered day not to interfere with the morning's work, nor upset any appointment for luncheon at one. It is a muted midday gathering of the establishment and *le monde* to commemorate a gap in it ranks. Sometimes they are wonderful, sometimes they fall flat and sometimes something goes wrong.

Who would ever have thought that the late Marie Rambert's service would have been plagued from start to finish by the noise of a

barrel organ outside in the piazza? Or that as we sat down, the pew would collapse. How she would have loved it! Sometimes an address can go awry. At a service for Benedict Nicolson, Lord Clark, suddenly an impeccable eulogist, suddenly launched into an attack on the Bloomsbury Group.

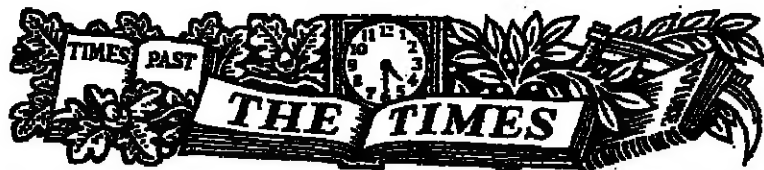
Theatrical services tend to be memorable for everyone involved, including the congregation. Sir Lewis Casson's was memorable. It took place in Westminster Abbey, and I shall always remember the distant echoing voices of the choir singing of paradise, and the sight of Sybil Thorne in the procession, all in white, smiling and happy like a bride on her wedding day.

Oliver Messel's service brought glimpses of the heroines of one's youth, Evelyn Laye and Dorothy Dickson. But it was notable for the finest memorial address I have ever heard by Dame Ninette de Valois, delivered - it seemed - extemporé. A worthy epitaph, he could never have wished for than her recollection of an ancient Russian who remarked on seeing his *Sleeping Beauty* in Leningrad, "Tchaikovsky and Petipa should have been alive to have seen this!"

Cecil Beaton's service, at which I was an usher, was rather flat by comparison. How irritated he would have been to see the pews filled up with so many people I recall him categorizing as "ghastly". One of the drawbacks of the memorial service is that it is open house, which means perhaps that there is still something to be said for the funeral. If Beaton's memorial service misfired, his funeral was a triumph. It was extraordinary to walk up to the church with flowers laid on either side, including tributes from so many of his goddaughters - Irene Worth, Garbo and, most typical of all, a floral crown from the inimitable Lady Diana Cooper. In this instance I'm glad I went to both.

Fortunately the Church of England still offers its hospitality, its liturgy and hymns in memory of the agnostic or inactive believer. I never feel happy at those secular gatherings. Bare addresses, perhaps a reading or two; a piece of music and then straight onto the glass of plonk and the chatter. But then it never is comforting to have the vision of eternity removed.

The author is the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.



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NO, MINISTER

Civic consensus depends on the belief that ultimately those providing local services can be checked; that someone, somewhere in the recesses of county hall can be held responsible, perhaps even voted out of office. Civic faith will be diminished by the government's plans for urban councils set out yesterday. The white paper *Streamlining the Cities* seems to make the entire system of urban administration in London and the metropolitan counties more opaque, less reachable.

The white paper sprouts a luxuriant growth of committees. In its dealings with local authorities Mrs Thatcher's government has been consistent in subordinating former Conservative "principles" (fear of central state power, local diversity) to the prime goal of controlling public expenditure on the Treasury's definition: the tragedy of the exercise so far is that it has not even worked. The latest piece of backtracking concerns quangos - quasi-autonomous, tax-consuming committees not counted as part of central government. The white paper glorifies in them. It creates a score or more (councils say the number is fifty) of "joint boards" of nominated councillors, commissions and quangos. A decade ago Mr Edward Heath's corporatism was large-scale; Mrs Thatcher's corporatism is smaller, but no more impressive. The white paper is half-baked. The government wants to reopen the major settlements of boundaries and functions made

for London in 1963 and for the metropolitan counties in 1972; but it only wants a slight reworking. Mr Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, thus castigates the "fashions" of an earlier period, but is happy to live with the ludicrous boundaries (for example in the West Midlands and Warwickshire and Staffordshire) bequeathed by the earlier era. "Unitary" authorities are praised but Mr Jenkin has been prevailed upon by the Home Office not to dismantle the county provision for fire and police. Districts and boroughs are lauded, but they are not to be trusted: the government is to take powers directly to control the budgets of various joint boards made up of district and borough councillors for three years or more.

The abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties is a policy conceived in the haste of the government's failure to find a satisfactory alternative to domestic rates; its birth has been made easy by the extravagance of Mr Kenneth Livingstone and the Labour majority at the GLC. In short the policy is one of political opportunism. A radical, reforming government, tired of overlap between counties and districts, offended by the open-endedness of the GLC's access to the rateable values of the capital, might well have moved to examine the bases of metropolitan government; it might also have reasoned that its soon-to-be-acquired powers for rate-capping would take care of the

GLC problem. But no; the government has decided to push ahead on a sketchy prospectus that singles out the (temporarily) Labour controlled counties and the GLC.

The question now must be whether ameliorated public administration can be secured, despite the haste and despite the government's wish to play politics with functions and structures. The GLC and the counties have no "right" to life; the government does have an obligation to spell out, in detail greater than the white paper's, how they are to be replaced.

A sequence of consultation papers is promised: each will have to be examined in the greatest detail. How many staff will the proposed planning commission for London have? Will they be paid on civil service scales? How many extra civil servants will be employed in deciding the Hallé Orchestra's annual subvention? If Camden takes over Hampstead Heath will its long suffering ratepayers have to pay the salaries of the park-keepers? The questions are many.

If Mr Jenkin's answer - as the white paper hints - is that in the last analysis central government will step in to control and to pick up the pieces he should beware an old adage. If the people cannot blame deficiencies in their refuse disposal on county hall and the new joint board points to the Environment Department, then it is his windows that deserve to be broken.

JUST PLAIN WRONG

Mr Enoch Powell, who, on another page, is ruminating on another world, is a brilliant logician and speech-maker. His language often seduces the listener or the reader with its intimation of infallibility. Yesterday he was at it again on the subject of Soviet power and American foreign policy.

In a speech in Torquay he asserted that anybody who described the Soviet Union as an aggressive power showed a misunderstanding which defied comprehension. The notion, he said, has no basis in fact. Sadly, this statement itself showed it was supported by another whopper. "No Russian soldier stands today an inch beyond where Russian soldiers stood in 1948, with the one solitary exception that proves the rule - Afghanistan", was how Mr Powell substantiated his argument that the notion of Soviet expansionism was all an illusion. Well, well.

It is sad to see him so off mark. First, he betrays a narrowness of strategic view which sits uncomfortably with his previous

exposition of the importance of naval power. Apart from the fact that he is totally wrong about Russian soldiers (of which more later) his own previous arguments about sea power should have alerted him to the significance of the vast expansion in the Soviet fleet which has occurred in the past twenty years. He cannot have it both ways. If it is important for Britain to have a navy to be able to project its power overseas, as with the Falklands, it must have been equally important, and significant for the Soviet Union to do likewise, only on a far larger scale. That is the first major fallacy in his argument.

The second is an even greater omission which, one must assume, has occurred only by default rather than design with Mr Powell quite carried away by the thrust of his argument. He need not have wandered the world searching for Russians with snow on their boots. Reference to the annual publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance* (price £7.25), would have given him enough facts to

show that his confident assertion was hideously wrong. Soviet troops are stationed now in the following places and the following strengths: Mongolia, 75,000; Algeria, 1,000; Angola, 200; Cuba, 4,600; Ethiopia, 2,400; Iraq, 2,000; Kampuchea, 800; Laos, 500; Libya, 1,800; Mali, 200; Mozambique, 300; Syria, 7,000; Vietnam, 7,000; North Yemen, 500; South Yemen, 1,500; Africa (rest), 900. Moreover, we know that the command structure of the Warsaw pact is such that the Soviet Union's allies act where necessary as its military surrogates. East Germany's world deployment therefore has to be added to this total as follows: Algeria, 250; Angola, 450; Ethiopia, 550; Guinea, 125; Iraq, 160; Libya, 400; Mozambique, 100; South Yemen, 75; Syria, 210. There may now be no Soviet troops in Egypt but once there were many and that was long after 1948. Does he think these contingents are all an illusion; or are they just there for the beer? It is not misunderstanding which Mr Powell should be attending to, but misinformation.

OUR FATHER...

"Almighty Father, send your Holy Spirit on all mankind, that he may strengthen them..." may seem innocuous enough as a prayer, but it is, we are urged, bad language. It commits the same sin three times, the sin of referring to the Deity as male. The urging comes from a group of ardent ecumenists called ONE for Christian Renewal, who suggest the more acceptable form of this prayer: "God our Creator, send your Holy Spirit on all families; may they grow strong through the sharing of their lives."

As this very example demonstrates, there is something artificial and clumsy about trying to use the English language to make an ideological point. Language is for the expression of meaning, in this case for the expression of devotion and petition, and "Almighty Father" does not mean quite the same as "God our Creator."

The problem is not really, as ONE would have us believe, that those who use such prayers have an implicit wish to assert the superiority of the male sex over the female. It is not theology which makes the difficulty, but the English language itself. The available alternatives to "He" are "She" and "It". The traditional language makes the best of these three choices: one would prefer not to have the Holy Spirit called "It".

This example stands for the whole, for every page of the Book of Common Prayer, the Alternative Services Book, the English Missal, and the Methodist Prayer Book, is covered with almost identical affronts to the anti-sexists. What is to be made of "Son of Man"? Is there no escape from the "you who" ("yoo-hoo") school of liturgical reform, as sexually neutral pronouns are conscripted to

assist the fabrication of awkward unlikely sentences?

The purging of the language of all metaphors with a gender connotation would be an impoverishment and a particular impoverishment in religious liturgy. There may well be an issue that religious institutions must face, concerning the role of women in their activities, and indeed gradually they are facing it. But in so doing, a special kind of cordon should be erected round religious language, which is a special kind of language anyway. There really is no insult to women in using for the First Person of the Christian Trinity the hallowed expression "Almighty Father", and only a peculiar type of single-mindedness would see it as such. It has resonances which no one generation can completely hear, and posterity must be allowed to inherit it intact.

However, he tried to take the oath a dozen times during the next six years, and even administered it to himself on two occasions. As a result, he was taken into custody, violently thrown out of Parliament, repeatedly taken to court, thrice deprived of his seat and twice re-elected by by-elections, until in 1886 he was at last allowed to keep his seat - and take the oath.

Five years later, having got an Affirmation Bill into law, he died worn out by his struggles. After a century, he does at least deserve to have those struggles properly remembered.

Bradlaugh's struggle

From Mr Nicholas Walter

Sir, It is surely true that Charles Bradlaugh's parliamentary struggle should be described accurately - and especially in *The Times*, where Bernard Levin devoted a whole article to the subject (December 4, 1980). Yet your report of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Bradlaugh's birth again repeats the old lie that he "was removed from the Commons when he refused to take the oath on the grounds that he was an atheist" (September 27).

It is therefore necessary to repeat again the simple fact that he never once refused to take the oath. When he was first elected, in 1880, he asked to be allowed to affirm, but was refused permission; so he asked to be allowed to take the oath (which he insisted was equally binding on his conscience, although he added - in a letter to *The Times* on May 21, 1880 - that it included "words of idle and meaningless character... which I have scores of times declared to be no sound, conveying no clear and definite meaning") but was again refused permission.

However, he tried to take the oath a dozen times during the next six years, and even administered it to himself on two occasions. As a result, he was taken into custody, violently thrown out of Parliament, repeatedly taken to court, thrice deprived of his seat and twice re-

Mental offenders

From Mr Peter Thompson

Sir, Robert Kilroy-Silk argues (feature, September 19) that the Butler Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders came into being in response to the difficulties of moving security patients to National Health Service hospitals. This is not correct. The Butler Committee, like the Asford Committee, was appointed by the late Reginald Maudling, when Home Secretary, in response to the public outcry over Graham Young who, shortly after his discharge from Broadmoor, committed extremely serious offences which were, in some respects, similar to those which took him to Broadmoor.

Conservative administrations appear to only initiate new measures for the mentally disordered as a reaction to public opinion - rather than as a caring response to the need of this minority group (there are 2,200 patients in the four security hospitals) which is so frequently condemned by society, churches and the media. This despite the fact that in the last ten years over 3,000 ex-security patients from the four hospitals have successfully been rehabilitated.

It is because of this untenable situation that the Earl of Longford with The Matthew Trust will be announcing more formally in the next three or four months, the setting up of a national independent enquiry, to be known as The Matthew Trust Enquiry, into the "care and treatment of mental offenders and others".

In general The Matthew Trust Enquiry will be examining the period of a mentally disordered person's life immediately prior to an offence and the care, treatment and habilitation of patients in the four security hospitals, regional secure units and in prison (largely because of the lack of beds in security hospitals). It will also examine the rehabilitation processes, statutory and voluntary, recognising that the re-detention rate from the security hospitals is in the area of 25-30 per cent (which includes recidivism).

If Mr Fowler pursued a policy with the RHAs which withheld further funding of them until the £72m given to them since 1976 had been correctly used for the mentally disordered (this might particularly apply to the South West Thames, West Midlands and Oxford RHAs) the thousand beds that the Butler committee considered necessary in 1975 might be more of a reality than a forlorn hope.

Mrs Thatcher and the Tory outlook

From Sir John Grugeon

Sir, The current "attacks" on the Prime Minister demonstrate the very reasons why Mrs Thatcher has been one of the most successful leaders of the Tory Party in recent years.

That she has taken unpopular decisions, ignored the protest of the vociferous minority from within, brought about the downfall of effective opposition from without and given the country new heart based upon the emergence of a new and soundly based economic recovery are the virtues that have been sadly lacking since the war.

Mrs Thatcher has the great gift of the "common touch", knowing what the people wish for most in life, peace, prosperity and, above all, a pride in being British.

Self-respect can only come from self-help; for too long as a nation we have helped ourselves to wealth we have not earned and enjoyed peace at the expense of others. Strong, effective and determined leadership is respected but seldom liked. With the benefit of hindsight she will receive the admiration and acknowledgement of all.

Therefore let us support Mrs Thatcher in the pursuit of true Conservative philosophy so plainly set out by Disraeli nearly 150 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. GRUGÉON,
Sand Pet,
Charing, Kent,
October 6.

From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, I thought Lord Alport's comments today (October 6) on Mrs Thatcher's attitude and performance were both apt and timely. He is probably expressing the views of many members of the Conservative Party who are disquieted with the wrong-footed and indeed insensitive performance of the Government since the election, coupled with what seems to be a lack of sense of direction. The fears, expressed by a number of people, that too large a majority was not inductive to good government are proving true.

For example, the ill-conceived proposals for abolishing the GLC and other metropolitan councils, the almost callous handling of the, no doubt, necessary cuts in the health service, the continuing pussy-footed approach to trade union reform, the lack of counter-legislation to the frustrating Employment Protection Acts of the Labour Administration, the dogmatic adherence to monetarism and the abolition of the "think tank" are but a few of the failings demonstrated in barely four months of office.

Lord Alport is probably being too

The Hoskyns file

From Mr Miles Seaman

Sir, It is wishful thinking to believe that those occasional sorties into anti-establishment are becoming more frequent and weighty? I refer, of course, to the reports on Sir John Hoskyns's speech and your commentary (Peter Hennessy, September 29).

I think both the diagnosis and the prescription suggested by these utterances appealing in logic and profoundly disturbing for the future of the nation. Surely the identity of the physician (Margaret Thatcher) is implausible in the extreme.

This leads straight to an observation which Sir John might find deeply disturbing. I wonder how much time he has given to the strategy espoused by Mr Tony Benn.

kind in stating there is still time for the Prime Minister to recover between now and 1988. By then all initiative of ministers will have been stifled by her monocratic style. The time to change is now, while there is time, or the next election will be lost.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DUNN,
Bourne House,
Chock Lane,
Plaxton,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter

Sir, Lord Alport's opinion of the Prime Minister is his own affair. But he should realise that statements of opinion fail to carry conviction when they are backed by plainly inaccurate allegations of fact.

Two examples from his letter will suffice.

He alleges "a lack of sympathy for those for whom the welfare state... provides almost their only prospect of security and hope". Mrs Thatcher's first ministerial appointment was, in 1961, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. I happened to be the minister in charge of that department at that time and can therefore give first-hand evidence not only of her quick grasp of the complex subject matter of social security but still more of the vigorous and effective compassion which she brought to the handling of individual cases.

The other example has become public since Lord Alport wrote. The loyalty and magnanimity which Mrs Thatcher has shown to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry shows what preposterous nonsense it is to allege that she demands "narrow conformity... from those whom she has associated with her at Westminster and in Whitehall".

Lord Alport will no doubt recall that a willingness to apologise is the hallmark of a gentleman. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BOYD-CARPENTER,
House of Lords,
October 6.

From Mr Peter Brennan

Sir, I suspect that what essentially irks Lord Alport about the Prime Minister's comportment after a success is not that she is not magnanimous enough but that she is not magnanimous precipitately. In the eyes of others it is one of her merits.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BRENNAN,
75 Whitton Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
October 6.

Take in particular the various chapters in his books which refer to the power of patronage, freedom of information and other such topics which attack the heart of the issue of dismantling the influence of the Establishment. I for one find great similarities, at least in sentiment, between Sir John and Tony Benn.

As a long-time supporter of Mr Benn's approach and an ex-employee of Sir John, for whose style I have the utmost regard, I find these similarities very heartening. May those who have lost faith in the nation's abilities start to realise what is the focal point in attacking what some of our close neighbours call the "British disease".

Yours faithfully,
MILES SEAMAN,
38 Sarre Road, NW2,
September 29.

Wedgwood's service

From Mr Colin Shewring

Sir, On my visit to Leningrad at Christmas, 1981, I was able to see part of the table service commissioned by Catherine, Empress of Russia (feature, September 3; letters, September 9, 13, 15, 26). About a dozen items are housed in an elegant case and one of the vegetable dishes is upended so that the inscription on its base may be read. The inscription is as follows:

This Table and Dessert Service, Confit of 952 pieces, and ornamented in Enamel, with 1244 real Views of Great Britain, was made at Etruria in Staffordshire and Chelsea in Middlesex, in the years 1773 & 1774, at the Command of that illustrious Patroness of the Arts CATHERINE II Empress of all the Russias, by WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.

Upside down under this inscription is the number 1272. Round the lip is a small painted gallery in the form of a circular headed arcade, below which on the side displayed is a painting in green of a ruined abbey set in trees and with cattle grazing in the foreground. This scene is enclosed within a frame of what appear to be Philodendron sprays.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN SHEWRING,
16 Nelson Street,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk,
October 3.

Sailing along a doubtful course

From Mr Strahan Soames

Sir, Hurrah for the America's Cup! This year it has vouchsafed us many of the essential ingredients of proper theatre, such as trickery, comedy, irony, clandestine manoeuvrings and the occasional dagger in the back; it has also given us some exquisite boats and some extremely clever sailors.

It is sad and cheerless to suggest (letter, October 1) that money spent on such invigorating and dramatic spectacle be diverted to the building of relatively dull sail training ships: it is like maintaining that the money spent on racetracks should be used for teaching riding, or that instead of Grand Prix racing cars there should be more driving schools.

As to the sail training ships, I (as a life-long and obsessed dinghy sailor) sometimes doubt their worth. It can be maintained that it is retrogressive to build consciously archaic ships which are difficult to sail because they are out of date.

Older men build them for boys and girls to sail because the older men think that the sailing of them builds character; but having observed many sailors I do not find their characters to be better or worse than those who have neglected to go to sea.

If the considerable money spent on these large and unhandy sail training vessels were diverted to the provision of sailing dinghies, I am sure that many of the rivers, harbours and gravel pits of Britain could be filled with small and modern boats in which boys and girls could enjoy themselves without bothering about their characters.

It is perhaps relevant that both the helmsmen who were finally chosen for the British 12-metre Victory 83 were champion dinghy sailors.

Yours truly,
STRAHAN SOAMES,
Tower Quay,
Tower Street,
Emsworth,
Hampshire,
October 3.

Cat lovers

From Her Majesty's Ambassador in Budapest

Sir, In his enthusiasm for Gillian Lynne's Vienna production of *Cats* Sheridan Morley (review, September 17) does less than justice to the Szirtes/Sergi production here in Budapest.

Cats has been playing to enthusiastic houses here for months; 30,000 people have seen 35 performances and the ticket touts are flourishing. The fact is that, *pace* Mr Morley, Budapest can claim credit for *Cats*'s Continental premiere and for the first production of *Cats* behind a conventional proscenium arch.

It all goes to show what Hungarian theatregoers know is gospel: that what Budapest plays today, Vienna plays with luck, the day after tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. UNWIN,
British Embassy,
Budapest,
Hungary,
September 29.

Body and mind

From Mr Denis W. G. L. Haviland

Sir, In his otherwise interesting letter (October 4) Professor Baum, evidently on a cursory reading of mine (September 14), completely misrepresents my fundamental points.

I did not dismiss the BMA enquiry. I welcomed it. And I did not claim that the employment of scientific method as such would produce nonsense. It is the application of scientific method to the BMA's ill-chosen questions about techniques and why they work which will do that. "Rubbish in; rubbish out".

Healing today is not a function of techniques or philosophy (We need years of study to write the missing chapter in the text books). What is now needed is a study of the only practicable question: does healing work? We in the Confederation of Healing Organisations know the extent to which it does. Let the medical profession now find out.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS HAVILAND,
Confederation of Healing Organisations,
113 Hampstead Way, NW11,
October 4.

A dressing down

From Mr Philip Lee

Sir, I was startled to read in an advertisement on the men's fashion page (October 4) that "You can always tell a gentleman by the way he dresses."

Frankly, I doubt it. In any event, the message is diluted by the two haughty young gentlemen, both of whom have a hand thrust deep into a pocket.

My grandmother gave me a whole string of dots and don'ts if I wanted to appear to be a gentleman and top of her list was the fact that no gentleman ever stuck his hands in his pockets - particularly when he was being photographed!

Yours, etc.
PHILIP LEE,
40 Danbyryn Avenue,
Radyr,
Cardiff,
October 4.

Old stock?

From Miss Ruth Golding

Sir, In a supermarket window I saw this notice: "OAP's wanted for shelf filling".

Yours faithfully,
RUTH GOLDING,
39 Sicket Court,
Marquess Road, N1,
October 1.

A hint to Mr Heseltine, if he should come off worse in his tussle with Mr Lawson over the defence budget. The Spanish Ministry of Defence, also no doubt beset by the problem of making ends meet, has issued a decree this week bringing the military regulations on carrier pigeons up to date. The amiable backyard fancy has always been taken seriously in Spain, and pigeon colonies already have to be authorized by a body called the Servicio Colombofilo Militar, a name which coos as gently as any sucking-dove. Plans are being prepared to give the state new rights to requisition birds in case of civil or military emergency. It seems a pity, however, to enrol the birds in the army instead of as a wing of the air force.

The idea is less quaint than it may seem. One of the arts of modern war is to jam the communications of one's adversary: it is quite possible in spite of all the costly refinements of

modern electronics that combatants might find themselves floundering around as blindly as Jellieco did in the haze of Jutland. Then out of the mist might flutter a pigeon, like the dove that came back to Noah, and all would be clear. Pigeon post - already known in King Solomon's day - played a notable part in the siege of Paris in 1870, where the besieging Prussians took the threat so seriously that they moved up reinforcements of specially-trained falcons.

It was at that period that *The Times* became the first British newspaper to be transmitted by air for publication on the continent. Relations of the besieged citizens of Paris filled the agony column every day with personal messages - so many that eventually they filled the entire front page and much of the second. These pages were reduced by what these days we would call a microfilm process, flown into Paris by express

pigeon, and fed into a magic lantern to be deciphered. Pigeon post was a profitable business in those days: the GPO charged the public fivepence a word for letters delivered by air mail.

There is much irony in the idea of the emblematic bird of peace being made to participate in our conflicts ("Cry Havoc and let slip the doves of war"). Man has never scrupled to press other species into the service of his quarrels, from the earliest prehistoric pack-mules to the US Navy's dolphins trained for covert underwater activities. Other birds might come under the recruiting officer's eye: geese, for instance, whose clamour is said to have saved the Capitol of ancient Rome from a stealthy night assault by Gauls. It might be worthwhile for the next Defence Review to examine the possibility of setting up a Royal Goose Flotilla (or Flight?) to provide an inexpensive early-warning system, with a handy by-product of eggs.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at the evening at a Gala Performance of *The Pirates of Penzance* given by Peterborough Gilbert and Sullivan Players on the occasion of their Diamond Jubilee at the Key Theatre, Peterborough.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon at the conclusion of his visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the United Arab Emirates.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at the 75th

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. N. Bodway and Miss L. A. Hollowell

The engagement is announced between Robert Nigel Bodway, of Wrentham, Norfolk, and Linda Anne Hollowell, of Brentwood, Essex.

Mr M. J. A. Cooke and Miss A. H. M. Armstrong

The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. Cooke, of Island House, Dunadry, co Antrim, Northern Ireland, and Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs M. J. Cooke, of Dunadry, co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Mr A. J. Constantine and Miss R. A. Buckley

The engagement is announced between Andrew James, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Constantine, of Chalfont St Giles, Bucks, and Rosemary, elder daughter of the late Dr F. S. Buckley, of Barts, and Mrs L. Buckley, of Barts, Hereford.

Mr S. C. Fuller and Miss T. E. M. Wyne

The engagement is announced between Simon, second son of Major and Mrs F. C. Fuller, of 65 Ware Rd, Hertford, and Teresa, younger daughter of Mr Wiloughby Wyne, of 39 Brunswick Gardens, London, W8.

Mr N. G. Smead and Miss B. M. Sheppard

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, second son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Smead, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs B. G. Sheppard, of Medmenham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr W. H. N. Johnson and Miss R. H. Matthews

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr C. F. Johnson and Mrs R. P. Tellow, and Bridget, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Matthews, of Woodwell Green, Ecclestone, Staffordshire.

Birthdays

TODAY: The Marquess of Anglesey, 61; Sir Pagan Bourke, 77; Sir John Boyd, 66; Viscount Caldecote, 66; Lord Carson, 66; Professor Garth Chapman, 66; Sir Nicholas Chubb, 73; Professor Sir Alan Davis, 62; Lady Dalrymple, 62; Major-General C. E. A. Finch, 81; Sir W. Robert Fraser, 92; Sir Ronald Gould, 79; Lord Halsbury, 85; Mr D. K. W. Silk, 52; Mr Godfrey Talbot, 75; Mr Peter Wood, 55.

TOMORROW: Lord Balerno, 85; Mr Brian Blesed, 46; Mr Paul Channon, MP, 48; Professor S. G. Cheek, 67; Lord Chelmer, 69; the Right Rev Lord Cogan, 74; Dr William Cole, 74; Mr David Davies, MP, 45; Sir S. Devlin, 52; Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, 76; Major-General C. E. A. Finch, 81; Sir W. Robert Fraser, 92; Sir Ronald Gould, 79; Lord Halsbury, 85; Mr D. K. W. Silk, 52; Mr Godfrey Talbot, 75; Mr Peter Wood, 55.

Services tomorrow:

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: Westminster Abbey Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: Westminster Abbey Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Paul's Cathedral Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARK'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mark's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARY'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mary's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St John's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St George's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Andrew's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PETER'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Peter's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Michael's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST NICHOLAS CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Nicholas Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST VINCENT'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Vincent's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST EDWARD'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Edward's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ALBAN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Alban's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GILES CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Giles Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARK'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mark's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St John's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St George's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Andrew's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PETER'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Peter's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Michael's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST NICHOLAS CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Nicholas Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST VINCENT'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Vincent's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST EDWARD'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Edward's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ALBAN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Alban's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GILES CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Giles Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARK'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mark's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St John's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St George's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Andrew's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PETER'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Peter's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Michael's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST NICHOLAS CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Nicholas Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

Anniversary Charity Ball of the City of London Solicitors' Company at Guildhall.
Mrs Ewan McCorquodale was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent is 48 tomorrow.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a charity evening of the Lybess exhibition, The Art of Living, in aid of MacLurey Schools for mentally handicapped children and adults, at the Alpine Gallery, South Audley Street, London W1, on November 17.

Princess Alexandra, Patron of The New Bridge, will be present at the 1983 New Bridge Lecture at Ironmongers' Hall, on November 22.

The price of tickets for the St Andrew's Ball is £20, not £18 as stated on October 1.

Mr S. J. Jones and Miss N. C. Lewis

The engagement is announced between Simon, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. J. Jones, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Catherine, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. H. Matthews, of Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent.

Mr J. S. Partridge and Miss A. S. Stevens

The engagement is announced between Ian Partridge and Ashley Simons, both of London.

Mr E. T. Radcliffe and Miss A. M. E. Dance

The engagement is announced between Edward, second son of Mr and Mrs E. T. Radcliffe, of Armlage, Suffolk, and Amanda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B. D. Dance, of St Dunstan's College, SE6.

Mr N. Ridley and Miss A. Freer-Smith

The engagement is announced between Neil, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. Ridley, of Tasburgh, Norfolk, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs B. G. Freer-Smith, of Uffingham, Suffolk.

Mr N. G. Smead and Miss B. M. Sheppard

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, second son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Smead, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs B. G. Sheppard, of Medmenham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr W. H. N. Johnson and Miss R. H. Matthews

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr C. F. Johnson and Mrs R. P. Tellow, and Bridget, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Matthews, of Woodwell Green, Ecclestone, Staffordshire.

Ball

Solicitors' Company

The Duchess of Gloucester attended the 75th anniversary ball of the Solicitors' Company at Guildhall yesterday held in aid of the Special Trustees for St Bartholomew's and St Mark's hospitals and the St Peter's Hospital, London.

Marriage

Miss M. Harris-Smith and Mr H. Hunter-Smith

The marriage took place on October 1, in London, between Mr and Mrs H. Hunter-Smith and Miss M. Harris-Smith.

Services tomorrow:

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: Westminster Abbey Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Paul's Cathedral Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARK'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mark's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARY'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mary's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St John's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St George's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Andrew's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PETER'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Peter's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Michael's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST NICHOLAS CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Nicholas Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST VINCENT'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Vincent's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST EDWARD'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Edward's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ALBAN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Alban's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GILES CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Giles Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARK'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mark's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St John's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St George's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Andrew's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST PETER'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Peter's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Michael's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST NICHOLAS CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Nicholas Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST VINCENT'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Vincent's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST EDWARD'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Edward's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ALBAN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Alban's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GILES CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Giles Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST MARK'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St Mark's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St John's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J. H. Jones. Organist: Mr J. H. Jones. Cantor: Mr J. H. Jones. Soloists: Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones, Mr J. H. Jones, Mrs J. H. Jones. Choir: St George's Church Choir. Communion: 11.30 AM.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH: 10.30 AM. Service for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Precentor: Mr J

2,3
Travel: Skiing off-piste;
Fare Deals to Africa;
A Victorian village;
Collecting: Token coins;
Eating Out; and Drink

4
Values: Comfort in the
lack-of-space age;
Shopfront: A show
designed to boost
Britain; In the Garden

THE TIMES Saturday

5
Review: Pick of the
paperbacks of the month;
Preview: Critics' choice of Galleries,
Theatre and Photography

7,8
Preview: Films, Music,
Films on TV, Opera, Dance;
Prize concise crossword;
Chess; Bridge; Family Life;
and The Week Ahead

8-14 OCTOBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Inspired by the dream of the simple life, scores
of townfolk have turned their backs on
security and comfort to seek fulfilment in the
down-to-earth business of smallholding.

Here John Young examines how they have fared

The rocky road back to the land

In the far west of Wales they have been experimenting with the future, and for most of them it has not worked. "They" are a diverse group of mainly English men and women who have chosen to set out a dream, leaving their homes and jobs to seek fulfilment in the simple life of the smallholder.

In acting out their dream they aim to avoid a nightmare: Total destruction, in the form of nuclear war, is something which they concede they would be as powerless to escape as everyone else, so it does not enter into their contingency planning. But many of them believe that economic disaster is a probability, perhaps when the oil runs out or when defaulting debtors bring about the collapse of the international banking system.

This conviction that late twentieth century capitalism is hell-bent on destroying itself is about all they do have in common. There is anything but a united, coherent movement with a common political creed. On the contrary, they are highly individualistic people of widely differing tastes and attitudes. Jealousy and antagonism seem at least as prevalent as peace and love, and those who have largely fulfilled their aims are frequently contemptuous of those who have failed. Few of them have sought, and none has found, Utopia.



'They resent being called dropouts'

Among the settlers there is no doubt an idealistic, even hysteric, fringe. There is also an unattractive "me first" element, people who have bought their own hideaways against the day when starvation and anarchy stalk the streets of urban Britain. Some have learned Welsh, it is alleged, in order to forge links with extreme nationalists, though it is not known how their approaches have been received. Stories are told of their keeping shotguns behind their doors to repel intruders, and making plans to

Sally Seymour, one of the pioneers of the movement, has found a way of life that is a model of self-reliance

A romantic in touch with reality

Sally Seymour must be just about the youngest-looking grandmother in Britain. She is aged 50 yet looks almost girlish in blouse, jeans and bare feet. She is a wonderful advertisement for the healthy life of growing vegetables and keeping animals on a remote Welsh hillside, a few miles east of Fishguard.

Her childhood could hardly have been more different. At the beginning of the last war her family moved from London, where she was born, to Australia. They settled in Sydney. "It was a very urban existence," she recalls. "I thoroughly enjoyed it, but I always felt I wanted more space and somewhere to keep animals. We lived in a flat and all we could have been goldfish and a budgerigar."

"I used to tend to choose friends at school whose parents lived in the country, so that I would get asked there in the holidays. There were also some of my father's friends who sort of drifted out to Oz. They were the first self-sufficient people I ever came across. They kept goats and wore sandals and that sort of thing."

Back in England, Sally met and married John Seymour, nearly 20 years her senior. "He was a very romantic man. He had a boat, which was where we lived to start with, and where our first daughter was born. It was too cramped with a baby, so we looked for something ashore."

"We had no money to speak

blow up the bridges into Wales. But if such people do exist, they are not taken very seriously and they are certainly not typical. Most smallholders strongly resent being classed as hippies or dropouts. They distrust phrases like the Good Life, and the amused condescension with which they are often treated. They insist that they have not simply run away; they have deliberately and positively chosen a down-to-earth way of life that entails a great deal of hard work.

If the hippy image persists, it is because the first wave of immigrants were indeed the long-haired, pot-smoking, guitar-playing flower children of the 1960s. Few had any intention of settling down and working, and most have long since drifted away.

The event which gave the "back-to-the-land" movement its real impetus was the publication in 1973 of a book called *Self-Sufficiency*. Its author, John Seymour, was immediately deluged with thousands of letters from people entranced with the idea of owning a few acres and growing and raising their own food, and who wanted advice about how to start. Surprised and delighted by the overwhelming response, he and his then wife, Sally, who were then running a 70-acre farm in Pembrokeshire, decided to turn it into a sort of school for would-be smallholders.

It was not a success. According to Sally, 90 per cent of the students were dropouts from well-to-do middle class families, and many were not prepared to work. Most of the girls moreover, were enthusiasts for women's liberation, which meant that they were quite content to hoe cabbages but unwilling to cook, wash up or scrub floors. Sally, finding herself relegated to "chief cook and bottlewasher", finally fled to a cottage in the hills.

Despite the school's failure, enthusiasm for the Seymour philosophy had spread far and wide. With decidedly mixed feelings, Pembrokeshire people witnessed a steady invasion of English settlers.

For most of the newcomers it was less an idyll than a rude awakening. Many soon des-

paired of making a living and either returned home or sought employment locally, which did not endear them to the Welsh in an area where jobs were endemic scarce. Some gave up the whole idea of smallholding and became carpenters, stonemasons, builders and plumbers. Others found a compromise: one man now grows vegetables and sells them by the roadside in the summer and works as a long-distance lorry driver in the winter.



'Beware of too much idealism'

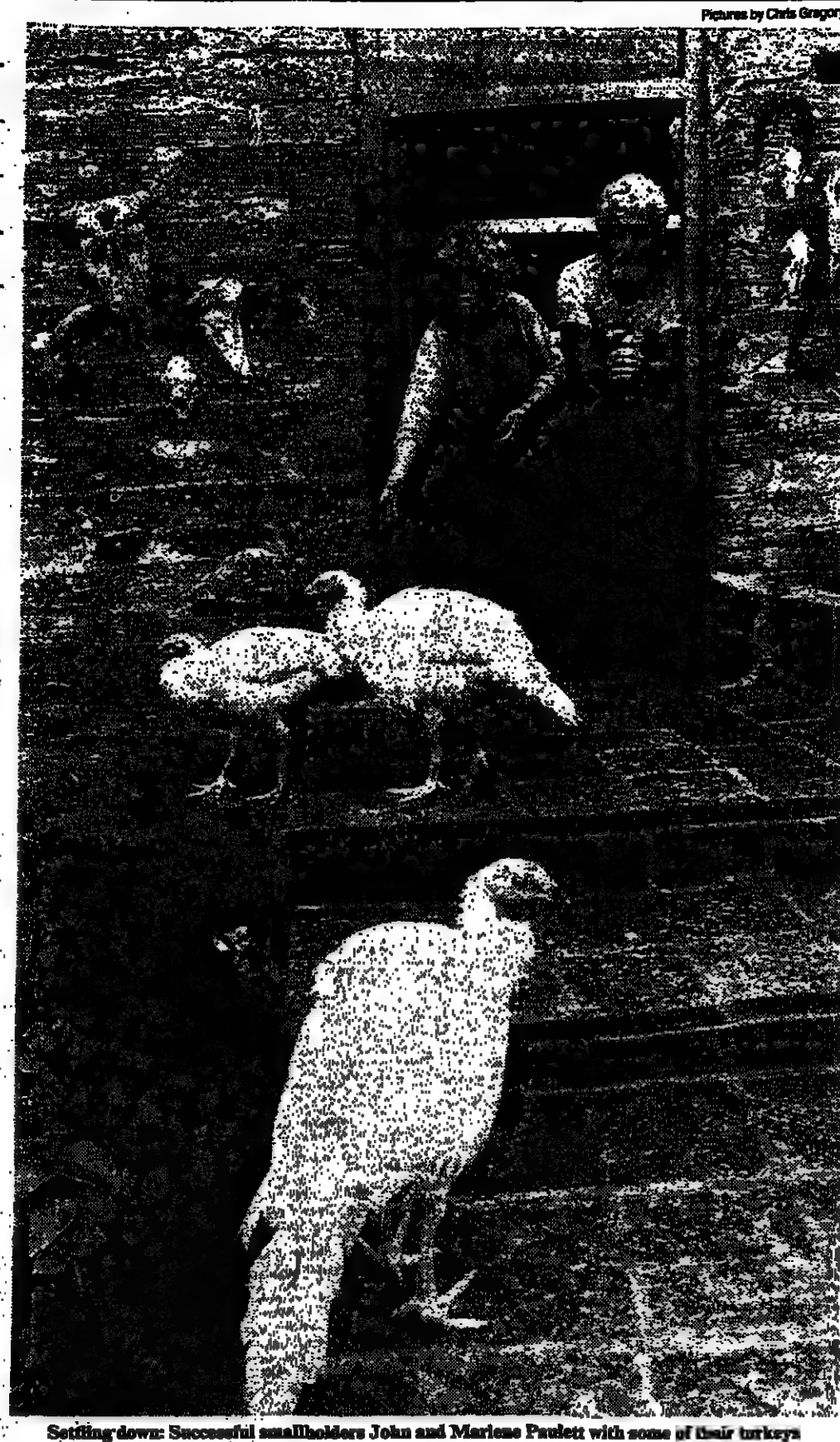
Why did so many fail to realize their dream? One reason may be that the Seymour idea was not fully followed through. What he visualized was not a collection of self-sufficient individuals but a balanced community in which each member was allotted a specific task such as looking after the cows or the poultry.

But the main reason was that scarcely anyone was prepared to become totally self-sufficient. The twentieth century might be despised but it still had its advantages. Piped water, and even central heating, were not quite as easy to forgo as they had seemed in those first heady days. Electricity was almost impossible to do without, and a home generator still needed fuel. With almost no public transport, a car was a virtual necessity. Even if one hardly ever watched television, it was still nice to see the news or the occasional good play or documentary. Holidays one could do without, but there were times when one had to go on a shopping expedition to buy new clothes, or visit relatives.

There may have been one or two settlers, prepared to give the whole hog and become virtual hermits. But most found that they still needed cash incomes, and whatever money they managed to earn from their smallholdings was, apart from very exceptional cases like the Downys (profiled on page 3), nothing like enough to pay fuel, water, electricity and telephone bills, let alone provide the occasional luxury.

Sally Seymour, who earns an income from pottery and illustrating children's books, is realistic about the shortcomings of self-sufficiency. "I suppose if there were some real world catastrophe, a nuclear disaster which we somehow managed to survive, we could in the last resort be self-sufficient. But if you are going to have electricity and a car, and wear shoes on your feet instead of just skins, you have always got to have some sort of outside prop."

Others are more scathing. One of the more cynical



Setting down: Successful smallholders John and Marlene Paulett with some of their turkeys

Pembrokeshire smallholders dismisses the whole notion of self-sufficiency as "pie in the sky". The idea that people can grow all their own food and live a healthy outdoor life with no extra source of income is, he says, an absolute myth.

The message that comes across most strongly, from those who have tried the future, and found that it works only up to a point, is to beware of too much idealism. For example, says one, it is all very well to talk about the virtues of organic farming, and to refuse to use horrible pesticides, but in that case you have to decide whether you are growing crops to feed yourself or to feed the caterpillars and greenfly.

"I have seen one third of a crop of brassicas eaten by slugs in a single warm, wet spring morning," he says.

"You can always keep animals but on, say, 10 acres you will be lucky to make a profit of £200 on beef cattle, perhaps £300 on sheep. You can't pay many bills with that."

From all accounts, to approach smallholding as a way of escape is a recipe for disaster. The experience of those who have made the grade shows that it can offer much happiness and satisfaction, but only limited material reward. The moral from Pembrokeshire is that idealism is no substitute for common sense and hard work.

When he bought his present eight acres, he was under no romantic illusions about the joys of self-sufficiency. "If you are going to hang on to amenities like the television set, the telephone, the car, piped water and electricity, you need money. I have a pension, but that's not enough."

The answer, he says, is not just to grow things but to make something from them, in his case, soft-fruit wine. Last year the Paulett made 170 gallons, but they never got around to selling any of it. By July they and their friends had drunk the lot. But at least it showed that it was popular, and this year they aim to make 250 gallons.

"There's no way we can get through that. So we should have at least 600 litres to sell."

Just over an acre of land is now down to raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, blackcurrants and redcurrants. "The trouble with soft fruit is that it takes four years to mature," John points out. "But it's a lot more rewarding and fun than growing things like cabbages and parsnips which we are not going to eat anyway."

His joking manner tends to disguise a basically serious approach. He is at present



Pressing business: The Paulett at work on their wine

John and Marlene Paulett have discovered that the secret of success on the land lies in making something to sell from what they grow

When gallons of wine are the fruits of hard work

John Paulett is a genial extrovert who lives with his Dutch wife, Marlene, in a beautifully restored and converted barn on the edge of a housing estate, outside Cardigan in Wales. He is 65. His grey beard and demeanour make him look and sound like a retired sea captain, and it is no surprise to learn that after giving up medicine, he ran a sailing school in Yugoslavia (which failed) and was an avid ocean racer.

"In fact, it was ocean racing that took all my money", he says. "I never owned my house, which was why when I came here all I could afford was a barn."

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engaged in talks with the Welsh Office about the possibility of setting up a wine producers' cooperative. "Our neighbours thought we were mad at first", he says. "In this part of Wales you produce either beef or milk, occasionally both. But now they seem to be coming round to our way of thinking, and one man is talking about planting vines on a south-facing slope."

He thinks that fruit wines will find a new market among, for example, "Babyboom drinkers, people who think that no harm could possibly come from anything made from raspberries". In fact they are pretty strong.

The barnyard is full of turkeys, chickens and muscovy ducks; they also keep beef cattle sheep and pigs, and have two acres of woodlands. The animals are mostly for their own use, but they have made some money from selling piglets. "The sheep are the real bugbear", John says. "We used to have some Kerry Hills, which were the size of small donkeys, and we just didn't have the facilities for dipping and shearing. So in the end we gave them away."

Marlene sells fruit, vegetables, cheese and honey through the local Women's Institute. Blonde and vivacious, she was a beautician in Holland and knew nothing about farming when she met her husband while staying with friends in Newcastle Emlyn. She also fell in love with the hills of Wales after the flat fields of home. But both feel the need for a change of scenery enough to take holidays abroad every year.

John is seriously concerned about the trend towards ever bigger, more industrialized farms and the number of jobs still being lost on the land. But in other ways he parts company with the environmental lobby, as in using Paraquat to kill the weeds under his fruit bushes. "That offends some of my friends."

The cheesemaking smallholder - page 3



Grandmother's footsteps: Sally Seymour leads one of her pigs out of the caravan 'sty'

of, so we rented a place in Suffolk. It was fairly remote, and we didn't fancy walking to the shop every day, so we bought a cow, and that meant that we had more milk than we needed, so we bought some pigs, and then we had manure to put on the garden, and so build it up."

After eight years they were able to buy their own farm in Pembrokeshire. It was larger than they intended, somewhat to the embarrassment of her husband who believed then - as he does now - that no one should own a lot of land. It was there that John wrote the best-selling *Self-Sufficiency*, which led to the setting up of the illustrated school described above, and which contributed to the break-up of their marriage. Since then their three

daughters have all married and now run the farm with their husbands. John has moved to Ireland, and Sally lives with her 16-year-old son, Dai, in a little stone cottage reached by the roughest of mountain roads. She is a very self-reliant person, who says she never feels lonely. "I like seeing people when they come, but I also like it when they go away."

Her income comes from making and selling some very striking and colourful hand-painted pottery, and from illustrating books. She is also kept busy milking two cows. "One is more than enough to give us all the milk, butter, cream and cheese we need, and with one I could probably cut enough hay to feed her. But I feel she might be lonely on her own."

With pigs, sheep, geese and chickens as well, she never needs to buy meat. "We live quite well, and we always have fresh vegetables. The one thing I miss is fish, so I'm thinking of digging a fish pond."

Although she complains that there is never enough hours in the day, she has learnt to relax so, well that two months ago she was able to give up the pills she was taking for high blood pressure. She also finds time to make wine and spin her own wool, from which she knits beautiful sweaters.

"Everyone seems to be looking to get out of the rat race and retire to the country. But it's not that easy. You have to get yourself really organized if you're going to do it properly," Sally Seymour should know.



Preparing the ground

Is smallholding an impossible dream? The answer seems to depend on what you want from it and what you are able and willing to put into it. One frequently heard piece of advice is never to entangle yourself with a mortgage on the holding, since even the most dedicated and professional smallholders, like the Downys, say there is no hope of earning enough to meet the repayments.

That effectively rules out most young people, unless they are fortunate to have wealthy parents or a legacy. But for middle-aged people who have paid off their mortgages and are in a position to realize their assets, it is a practicable proposition, particularly if they have an investment income or a pension.

Even then, it is easy to come a cropper without careful planning and preparation. Farming, even at subsistence level, is a science which requires study. If your intention is to establish a small business, with an end product like cheese or wine which could provide a cash income, then study the market and take advice.

Do not on any account rush into it. The story is told of one couple from London who fell in love with a cottage in a beautiful valley, which they saw for the first time in summer. Too late they realized that the sun reached it for only five months a year, and that its Welsh name meant Frog in a Bog. Another man, convinced that global economic collapse was imminent, sold a successful holiday complex and bought a farm which he tried to work with shire horses. He is now a sadder and considerably poorer man.

John Seymour's trail-blazing book, *Self-Sufficiency*, is published by Sidgwick and Jackson, £7.95. His latest, *The Smallholder*, is from Faber and Faber, £4.95.

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Rupert Morris finds thrills and spills
on the ski slopes of Chamonix

Off-piste fun run leaves the humdrum behind

When the sun shines and the snow is kind, skiing off-piste can be so beautiful and so exhilarating that you feel you are skiing on clouds, above the run of ordinary mortals. A lightness of heart seems momentarily translated into a lightness of body, and you are almost in touch with your own subconscious, yet closer to the elements than you have ever been.

When you come home at the end of such a day, you may well resolve to give up piste-skiing for good.

At times like these, it is as well to remind yourself of the other days, when you have lifted yourself up from the deep and sugary wastes for the umpteenth time, you are wet through and utterly exhausted, the snow is still falling relentlessly, and your relief at rediscovering the piste is only surpassed by that of finding a warm and hospitable bar and a nice hot bath.

Although I am probably more familiar with the latter sensation, exhilaration is my main memory from a holiday in Chamonix at the end of March. Thanks to the fine weather, we were able to concentrate on the really exceptional skiing, mostly off-piste, which is Chamonix's speciality.

The most famous run in the area, and perhaps the longest and most beautiful off-piste run in Europe, is the Vallée Blanche, a glacier that stretches for more than 12 miles from the Aiguille du Midi, at 3,842 metres, almost to the edge of the town at 1,035 metres. Although a good skier could do it twice in a day, most people prefer to take it at a leisurely pace, picnicking half-way down.

It is not a difficult run, although there is an awkward walk from the top of the cable-car along a ridge; this involves holding on to a rope with one hand, and holding the skis in the other, unless your guide or instructor is kind enough to take them for you. Those who suffer badly from vertigo do not enjoy this part.

The Vallée Blanche is only skiable in fine weather, so March is a better bet than January. It is always advisable to take a guide, because of its remoteness, and the danger of crevasses.

If you want to go one better than the Vallée Blanche, which, although unpiste, is a well-worn route, you may opt to go skiing by helicopter. For this you have to cross the border into Italy since pressure from conservationists has persuaded the French Government to ban the use of helicopters in the area, except for military or emergency purposes.

The Mont-Blanc tunnel takes you from Chamonix to Courmayeur in half an hour and from there it is only a few miles to Valgrisenche, one of several French-sounding villages on the Italian side of the Mont Blanc range, where we flew by helicopter.

Only four skiers can travel in the helicopter at a time, and the short ride costs about £150. When you have to pay for a guide as well, it becomes a fairly expensive undertaking, but in the right conditions, worth saving up for. It is quite a thrill just to be plucked on top of a mountain by helicopter. To ski down through virgin snow, feeling the consistency alter from powder to crust, to spring snow lower down, as it was on our trip, is something else.

The possibility of finding something unexpected over the next ridge adds spice to the adventure. This was memorably illustrated for me when I was at the head of our group, skiing down with a carefree air, when I was suddenly confronted by a stream several yards wide. I toyed momentarily with the idea of jumping it, but managed to stop just in time.

As I turned to shout a warning to those behind, my nearest pursuer sped past, saw the stream at the very last moment, and tried to jump. It was a brave attempt which was never quite going to succeed. His ski-tips bit into the far bank and he was catapulted out of his bindings to land nose-first in the soft snow beyond — an elegant stunt which was raucously appreciated by the rest of us.

It was a marvellous run, but it took less than half the time it took to ski the Vallée Blanche, which must be reckoned outstanding value by comparison. Both expeditions can be arranged through the local tourist office or your company representatives.

The best all-round skiing in the Chamonix area is to be had at Argentière, where a two-stage cable-car takes you to the top of the Grand Montets at 3,275 metres. The north-facing slopes invariably provide superb snow, and the long black and red runs from the top have been supplemented during the past few years by a still-growing network of telecabines and chairlifts at the mid-station, which offer a wide variety of easier skiing.

It is also possible, with a guide or instructor, to explore numerous off-piste runs. The skiing area is so wide that you can keep picking a different way down: a good skier could stick to the Grands Montets for at least a week and not get bored.

There are several other skiing areas round Chamonix. Le Brevent, which is nearest to the town, has a back run with quite a steep beginning, and Les Houches, a pretty village to the south-west, has a lovely tree run. From Les Houches you can also ski to Les Contamines and St Gervais. The skiing at La Flégère and Le Tour is relatively humdrum, unless of course you go off-piste.

I like Chamonix very much. It has a life of its own, quite apart from the usual features of a ski resort, with nearly 100 hotels, good restaurants, cinemas, a casino, and all the shops you expect to find in a French provincial town — plus, of course, the inevitable tourist junk.

If there is a non-skier in your party, a town like this makes life bearable. It takes quite a while to explore, but if you do enough footslogging, and compare prices, you can find plenty of things to buy apart from the outrageously tempting food.

I am terrified of jewellery in Britain — perhaps it's the effect of all that crowded glitter and bright lighting in the windows — but here I found them quite soothing: plain amethyst or pearl necklaces are not exorbitant. For bargain hunters there is a large and attractive market, open in all weathers.

Depending on where you stay in the town, it is quite a walk even to Le Brevent. Every other ski area requires a bus ride, and although the bus network is efficient once you get to know it, the best way to enjoy the area is to bring or hire your own car.

If you do not have a car, and want to cram as much skiing as possible into a single week, Courmayeur over the border is much more slickly organized: there you leave your boots and skis at the top of the main cable-car from the village, thus avoiding clumping around with your skis, bring into your shoulder. The skiing in that immediate area has something for everyone, and is far more extensive than Chamonix's nearest ski area, Le Brevent. From the bottom of the cable car most of the hotels and chalets are within easy reach on foot.

Courmayeur has a lot in its favour, and I spent a most enjoyable 10 days there in a

British-run chalet last Christmas. If I mention that there is a pub in the High Street called the Red Lion, the reader may get the impression that the place is some sort of spaghetti-and-chips Alpine Blackpool. That would be grossly unfair. There are a good number of British package holidaymakers, but Courmayeur is a compact and stylish Italian resort where the invaders are comfortably outnumbered by natives.

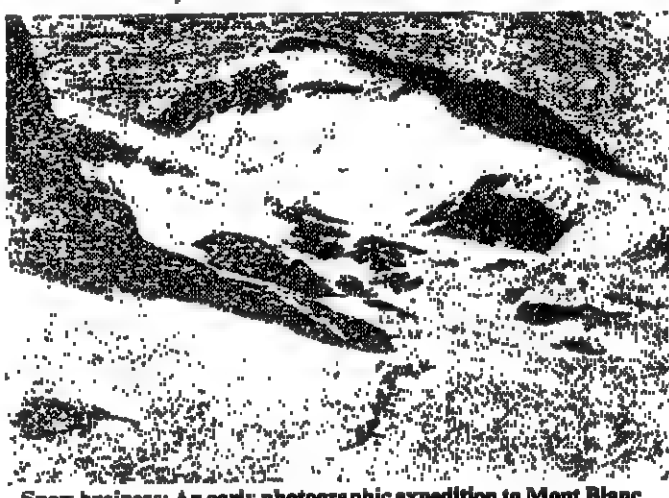
The Red Lion, incidentally, is one of the classiest bars in town, and when I went in with a friend, we were the only Brits in the place.

It would, of course, be quite feasible to stay in Courmayeur and pop over to the Vallée Blanche or the Grands Montets for the day.

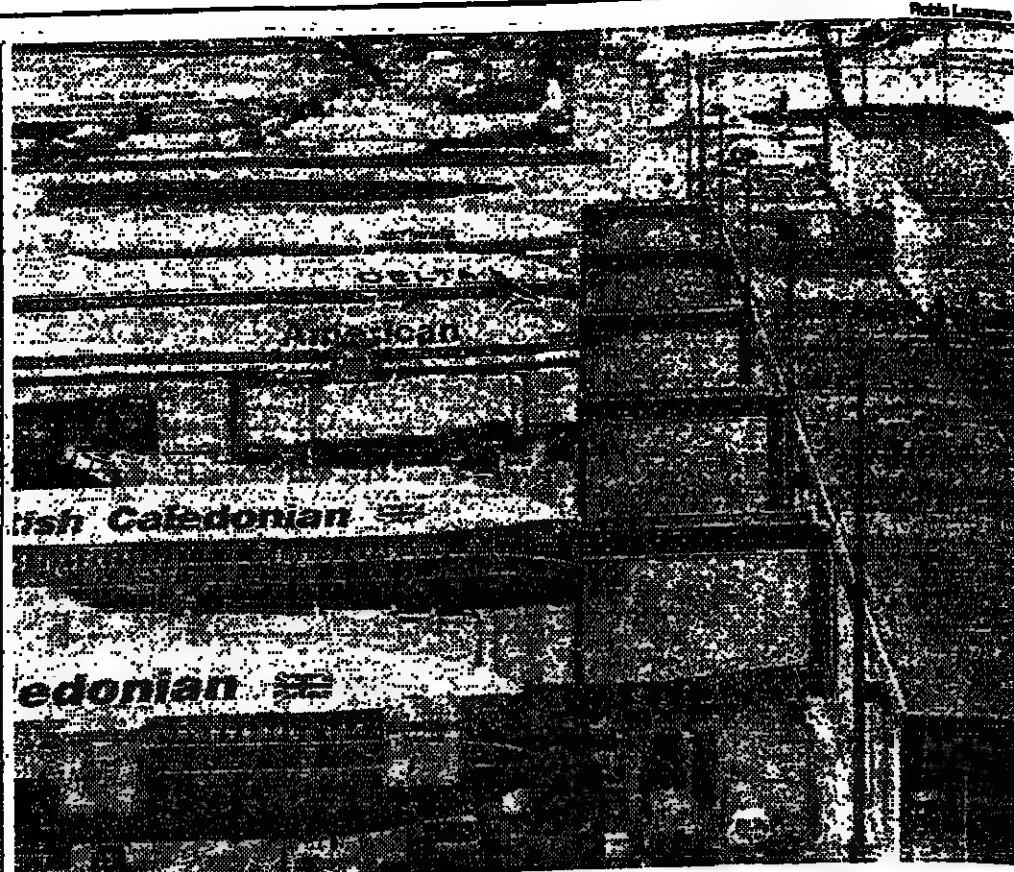
But if you have the time, and the inclination to explore one of the finest skiing areas in the Alps, I would go to Chamonix.



Long slide: The Vallée Blanche has some of the best off-piste skiing in Europe



Snow business: An early photographic expedition to Mont Blanc



Best bargains in cut-price tickets

Chopping through the jungle of discount flights to Africa

Those African countries people choose to visit as tourists are easy to reach with no shortage of bargain fares. African destinations mainly frequented by businessmen are more difficult to reach economically and even if you do manage to obtain a low-cost ticket you invariably run up against visa problems.

That means the best buys are to the main tourist destinations in East, Central and South Africa. Generally speaking, there are just two types of official promotional fares available — APEX and the excursion rate.

APEX fares are cheaper but you must book at least one month ahead and stay away anything from 14 days to one year (90 days in the case of Lilongwe). Prices fluctuate depending on the season of travel and there are heavy cancellation penalties.

Excursion fares are far more expensive than APEX but they have no advance booking restrictions. Minimum stay is 14 days, maximum stay varies from 45 to 90 days. Most excursion fares have a seasonal price structure. Some allow you to make stopovers at no extra cost, while others make you pay extra.

But APEX fares are not available to all destinations and if they had to rely solely on the official fares few people could afford to visit Africa. Increasingly, knowledgeable travellers have to ask their travel agent for a discounted fare.

These discounted tariffs come in the form of "consolidation" or "group departure" fares. Special agents book blocks of seats on scheduled flights which they then sell to individuals at a substantial discount on the lowest fare the airline itself could sell you.

Discounted fares usually offer only a small saving on the APEX rate. Their main advantage is that they can be bought at any time and on those routes where there is no APEX rate. Discounted fares offer a huge saving on the costly excursion fares.

With discounted fares note that all travel is restricted to one airline: once the ticket is issued it is difficult to change flights; in most cases no stopovers are allowed; and the minimum/maximum length of stay allowed at your destination varies from airline to airline, route to route.

The following is a region-by-region guide to the fares. Unless noted all prices shown are for return travel from London in the month of November.



East Africa

Nairobi (Kenya): APEX, £392. Excursion fare, £771. Discounted fares: direct flights with British Airways or Kenya Airways, £400; via Entebbe, £365; via Amsterdam, £385 to £420; via Brussels, £380; via Madrid, £350; via Paris, £495.

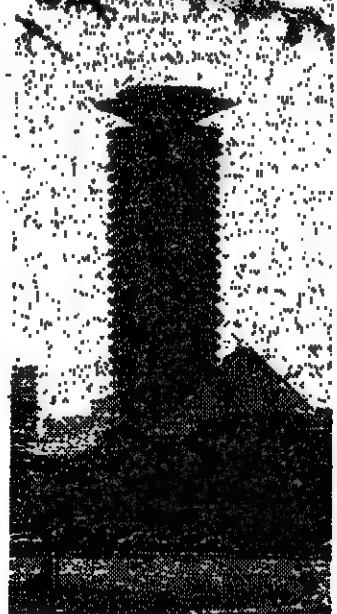
Mombasa (Kenya): No APEX fare available. Excursion fare, £788. Discounted fares: direct flights with Kenya Airways, £415 (stopover possible in Nairobi). Entebbe (Uganda): No APEX fare. Excursion fare, £815. Discounted fares: direct flights with Uganda Airlines sold by London-based Bestways for £370.

Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania): No APEX fare. Excursion fare, £835. Discounted fares: via Entebbe, £410; via Amsterdam, £460; direct flight with BA, £450. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania): No APEX fare. Excursion fare, £833. Discounted fares: via Entebbe, £420; via Amsterdam, £550.

Central Africa

Blantyre (Malawi): No APEX fare. Excursion fare, £767. Discounted fares: via Lusaka, £460.

The Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi



£515 to £630; via Nairobi (stopover possible), £530. Lilongwe (Malawi): APEX, £454. Excursion fare, £767. Discounted fares: direct flights with BA, £510. Harare (Zimbabwe): APEX, £468. Excursion fare, £767. Discounted fares: via Sofia, £430 to £510; via Lusaka, £440 to £590.

Lusaka (Zambia): APEX, £470. Excursion fare, £767. Discounted fares: direct flights with Zambia Airways, £495; with B.Cal, £580.

South Africa

Johannesburg: APEX, £492. Excursion fare, £767. Discounted fares: via Lisbon, £450; via Amsterdam, £500 to £660; via Copenhagen, £520 to £620; via Brussels, £450; via Lisbon (departing from Manchester), £530.

Durban: APEX, £591. Excursion fare, £866. Discounted fares: direct flights with BA, £610. Otherwise take the Jo'burg fare and add £105 for domestic flights.

Cape Town: APEX, £670. Excursion fare, £946. No discounted fares for direct flights. Take the Jo'burg fare and add £191 for domestic flights. If you plan on visiting several cities in South Africa, it's worthwhile buying a Visit South Africa fare before you set out. Costing Rand 274 (£162) this special fare allows you to travel anywhere on South African Airways' domestic routes provided you do not visit the same city twice. The ticket must be used for not less than seven and not more than 28 days. It's a good buy if you make Jo'burg your gateway and intend visiting Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Elderly and first-time flyers may find it worthwhile joining the British Airways' South African Reunion Club. Although you do not save anything on your fare the club provides advice and arranges escorted flights and special assistance at airports. Members also qualify for discounts on hotels and car hire.

Remember that domestic flights for any of the countries mentioned can be booked and ticketed here before you leave.

Alex McWhirter

Agents: Bestways 01-830 3965; Eonair 01-608 7988; Travelmart (London) 01-253 1000; Travelmart (Stockport) 061 477 6835; Travelmart (Birmingham) 021 233 8855. The South African Reunion Club is at PO Box 13, Victoria Terminal, Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9SR (01-821 4344).

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TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shama Crawford Poole

EATING OUT

Helen Pickles finds the spirit of Victorian paternalism in Saltaire

The very model of a millworker's Eden

Saltaire is dry. Very dry. Not just on Sundays but seven days a week. You could sneak a hip flask into your pocket but beware the wrath of Sir Titus Salt. He was the wealthy nineteenth century mill-owner who planned this village on the outskirts of Bradford. Having amassed a considerable fortune from pioneering the processing of alpaca wool, in 1850 Salt owned five mills in Bradford and employed more than 2,000 people. But the disadvantages of having separate workplaces and the lack of an adequate water supply encouraged him to find a site where his people "would all live close to their work amidst such conditions as fresh air, pure water and cleanliness as could hardly be secured in a town".

Saltaire is the most complete model industrial village in Britain. Built between 1851 and 1876, it contained everything from hospital to school to boating park but "there must be no public house and no pawnshop". Despite the encroachment of Bradford, it has survived virtually unchanged and Sir Titus's extraordinary vision for the welfare of his people can still be seen.

It is not a museum; people live in the houses and work in the mill. Nevertheless, turning into Victoria Road, it is as though an invisible time zone has been crossed. You half expect to see Sir Titus, frock-coated, leading his not inconsiderable family (11 children) out of church. He was a devout congregationalist and the strikingly elaborate church reflects his devotion. Italianate in style, it is beautifully proportioned with a bold circular facade of Corinthian columns beneath a domed bell-tower. Turn around,



SALTAIRE MILLS

and you see the mill chimney cunningly disguised as an Italian campanile. Known as the Palace of Industry, this six-storey mill boasted the largest room in Europe when it was opened in 1853, to celebrate the opening there was a tremendous banquet at which 7,000 diners ate their way through two tons of meat, 350 plum puddings, 100 tarts and 100 jellies.

The feast was typical of Sir Titus's generosity to his employees. Before constructing their houses, he carefully researched various social and domestic needs. Thus the three-storey houses with front gardens were for the overseers and managers and those with two storeys but no gardens were for the mill-hands. However, the workers were also provided with backyards, an unheard-of luxury for people of their class in nineteenth century England; elsewhere they suffocated in tightly-packed back-to-backs.

But despite his philanthropy, Sir Titus was well aware of his position and his monogram and family crest - not a sheep but a llama - are liberally sprinkled above doors and windows throughout the village. Even the name of the place is a neat combination of his own and that of the river Aire.

The fish-and-chip shop in Victoria Road, the main shopping street, still has the original shop windows with fancy wrought ironwork. Competing with the salt and vinegar are the delicious smells from Firth's Bakery which, with 13 different types of bread alone, is too good to miss for elevenpence. Try the huge Yorkshire tea-cakes simply bulging with raisins and currants, eat them in the leafy square further up Victoria Road which is surrounded by what must be the most stylish almshouses in the country. The four stone lions in Victoria Road, carved by

Thomas Milnes of London, were originally intended for Nelson's Column. Two guard the Victoria Hall, formerly the Saltaire Club and Institute, which Sir Titus conceived as "a place for conversation, business, recreation and refreshment as well as for education". Despite the two provocatively-dressed ladies lounging over the entrance - representing Science and Art - Salt decreed: "The club will supply all the advantages of a public house without its evils".

His strict authoritarian principles reached into every aspect of village life, sometimes manifesting themselves in the strangest of ways. On the river, for example, he declared that "there be no more than four boats hired at any one time" lest his workers over exert themselves. Fortunately the present boat-owner, Derek Arnold, is more liberal in his views; he and his wife also offer

tasty home-cooking in the pretty Victorian café which they run in the boathouse. It does not seem at all incongruous when Derek nips in from the boats, winds up his gramophone and takes requests for Harry Lauder, Marie Lloyd and Little Jack.

It is worth taking a walk behind the boathouse along the Leeds/Liverpool canal where you can watch the narrowboats negotiate the spectacular five-rise locks at Bingley. Alternatively, you could stroll across the park beyond the river to the foot of Shipley Glen where a delightful cable-hauled tramway takes you up through the woods to the moors. Recently restored, these open "toast-rack" cars were great favourites with the Victorians. The woods themselves provide a pretty backdrop to the Saltaire cricket pitch, described by the great Learie Constantine as the most attractive ground in the country.

But whatever you do, be sure to leave Saltaire before mid-night; the lions are said to get up and go down to the river for a drink.

There is no hotel in Saltaire, Oakwood Hall, an eighteenth century woodworker's hall converted into a modern hotel is about two miles away at Lady Lane, Bingley, West Yorkshire (0274 564125). The current weekend rate for a double room with bathroom and breakfast is £28 per night. At Whitcroft Farm guest house, High Eldwick, Bingley (0274 567789) bed and breakfast is £8 per person per night, sharing a double. For further information and accommodation suggestions contact the Information Office, City Hall, Norfolk Gardens, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 752111, ext 425).

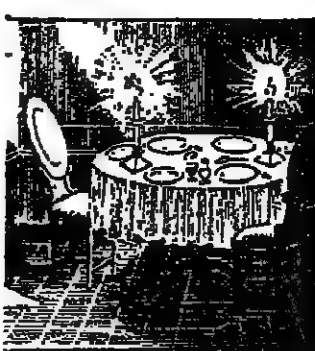
This week we investigate pre-theatre dinners. Many West End restaurants now offer set-price menus for early evening diners. These can be enjoyed before an expensive evening at the theatre, or simply as a cheap meal on the way home.

MAGNO'S BRASSERIE
15a Long Acre, London WC2E 6SE
Open: Mon-Fri Noon-2.30pm and Mon-Sat 6pm-11.30pm

In the heart of Covent Garden, and a short stroll from the Strand and Shaftesbury Avenue, Magno's is in an ideal position to serve theatregoers or opera-lovers. Between 6pm and 7.30pm every evening it offers a simple two-course dinner including a glass of wine and a cup of coffee for £5.95. The above-average standard of the cooking at Magno's make this a bargain, though it's doubtful if many diners can resist more wine or a dessert at additional expense.

A pleasant, atmospheric room, packed with white-clothed tables and Gallic memorabilia, Magno's basic card includes familiar bistro dishes such as breast of duck in cassis, entrecôte and chicken supreme. Not surprisingly, the cheaper set menu often embraces off-cuts from the main menu.

Thus, on the evening we dropped in, a ragout of duck in cassis sauce and chicken legs in a tomato and basil sauce were two of the dishes on the pre-theatre menu, the other being a very good beef stew in red wine. Starters were vegetable soup, a large rice salad with mussels and a delicious terrine of sandre



(a white-fleshed river fish) with butter sauce. By the time you've dealt with these and nibbled the olives and pickles, the solitary glass of wine will almost certainly be exhausted, encouraging you to have more at £1 a gargle.

Further temptations beyond the prix fixe include a good chocolate mousse (£1.55), an excellent cheeseboard, and a daily specials board usually offering sea-food. A bowl of stuffed chicken or a fricassee of sole (£6.95) chosen from this may actually work out as better value than the set-price meal.

While the service is brisk enough to get you to your show on time, the drawback to Magno's is the lack of intimacy, making it no place for that nervous first date. Few budding relationships could survive the inadvertent over-hearing of lines like "Do you want me to wear my mini-skirt or my hot-pants?"

LA BUSSOLA
42-44 St Martin's Lane, London WC2R 2AB
Open: Mon-Fri Noon-3pm and 6pm-1.30am; Sat 6pm-2am
Arriving downstairs at La Bussola you may expect to be greeted like a Ferrari in a pit-stop, with Italians swarming all

over you. The similarity doesn't end there, since the principal aim of this welcome is refuelling - even the lady who took our coats asked if we wanted a drink. Having successfully negotiated this tricky chicken, you'll find that attention wanes as you reach the table.

La Bussola offers an up-market set-price supper - three wide-ranging courses for £11.50 including generous coffee - available both before (6 pm-8 pm) and after (11 pm-midnight) the show.

Considering the price, it's unlikely you'll be tempted by starters of soup, prawn cocktail, pâté or main courses of pasta. This effectively leaves choices of smoked salmon and prawns in aspic or frogs legs in butter and capers as the hors d'oeuvres. Both are satisfactory, though the salmon had plainly come straight from a hundred companion plates in the fridge.

Three veal dishes, one poultry, one steak and six fish are available as main courses, which gives greater justification for the £11.50. The piccata of veal with rosemary and white wine is good, but the scampi fritti are encased in a rather salty batter, perhaps to encourage you towards that drink you didn't have when you first came in.

Solid sweets, fine vegetables and castrates of strong coffee remove any remaining grievances, though the white plaster grotto interior and chilling air-conditioning will get you to your theatre seats in good time.

Stan Hey

Next week: Restaurants close to the Barbican.

SMALLHOLDINGS

continued from page 1



Leon Downey abandoned his career with one of Britain's leading orchestras to start a new life as a farmer. The gamble paid off

Musician in tune with life on the farm

Leon Downey became tired of Brahms and Beethoven. There is to say he became tired of playing in concerts five days a week, with all the travelling and the hours of rehearsals, and the almost total lack of family life. So seven years ago this distinguished viola player, a protégé of the late Sir John Barbirolli and co-principal of the Halle Orchestra, gave up a 15-year professional career and moved down to Castle Morris, in Pembrokeshire, to milk cows.

It was not a step into the completely unknown, since he came from a farming family and used to spend school holidays in Wales. But it was still an abrupt and drastic change. "It has been bloody hard work," he says, "and I don't think I could face the prospect of moving somewhere else and starting all over again".

Happily there seems little chance that he will ever have to. Leon Downey is an outstandingly successful smallholder, one of the few who is making a good living off the land, a man who made his plans carefully and methodically and who applied himself with the same zeal, intelligence and understanding that he brought to music.

most, £4,000. He needed an end product from which he would reap the benefit. By making cheese, he calculated that he could raise his income to £15,000 a year.

So he and his wife, Joan, began making big round farmhouse cheeses, under the name Llanglofan, in the process converting the dairy into a working museum, filled with lovely old equipment which they acquired at local sales. Right from the start, they found a ready market, selling to visitors to the museum, to mail order customers all over Britain and to specialist food shops.

Everything on the farm is produced organically, and that includes bacon, ham, fruit, vegetables and - the delicious bread that Joan bakes, as well as the dairy produce. There is nothing "cranky" about organic farming, Leon insists. The Jersey cattle graze on natural pasture for all but the coldest and wettest weeks of the year, instead of being cooped up in concrete-floored stalls and fed on silage and concentrates, and their outstanding healthy appearance speaks for itself. This year one of them won the championship at the Fishguard Show.

The obvious happiness which Leon and Joan and their two small daughters find in their new way of life has not been won without a struggle. For

Joan, a former solicitor's secretary in Macclesfield, with no farming background, it meant learning everything from scratch.

It is hard not to envy the big comfortable kitchen, with its 10ft table. ("We found it in a secondhand shop in Haverfordwest, and the man was almost ready to pay us to take it away because it took up so much room.") Yet the house was derelict and roofless when they arrived, and only now are they able to start work on renovating a row of outbuildings which they want to turn into living quarters, perhaps for their daughters when they grow up.

Their income from cheese-making is supplemented by paying guests, but Leon still stresses the importance of keeping financial commitments to a minimum. Before leaving Manchester, he and Joan earned money from renovating cottages to pay off their mortgage. In the first few years after moving he gave music lessons, but now confines himself to conducting the county youth orchestra.

"We get on exceptionally well with the local people," he says. "The Welsh don't like those whom they see as 'scoundrels', but I think in any community, if people see you are trying to make a go of it, they will accept you. I haven't dropped out or run away. I'm simply a musician who became a farmer."

Those heady days of copper on Parys Mountain

Token coinage in the late eighteenth century grew out of necessity. The industrial revolution had created a workforce of cheap labour and there was little small change in circulation with which they could be paid. The golden guinea was of no use to the copper miner earning perhaps a shilling a day. The answer, wonderfully simple and profitable, was not found in the industrial heart of the country, but in Amwlch, a remote town - then and now - in the north-eastern corner of Anglesey.

The rising ground behind the town is Parys Mountain, where on March 2, 1766, mine prospectors discovered copper ore of such purity that the date was celebrated as a local holiday. Within 20 years the country was at war and copper was in great demand, especially by the British Navy Board for sheathing the bottoms of British ships. The Parys Mine Company - one of two that worked the mountain - owned its own shops in Amwlch for general provisions, as well as for the tools the miners had to buy themselves. Now it designed a coinage for its own use and struck it mostly at its own mint in Birmingham, from its own copper mined on the island.

From 1787 till 1817, when they were declared illegal, the Parys Mine pennies and half-pennies were virtually the sole currency in Anglesey. It has been estimated that 250 tons of pennies and 30 tons of the half-pennies were struck, representing some \$960,000 of the former and a mere 3,584,000 of the latter.

With figures like this one would expect there to be plenty of coins to satisfy the needs of the most avid collector, but this is not the case. It would seem that most of the coins were redeemed when they were declared illegal and returned to the company's melting-pot.

The coins were actually struck between the years 1787 and 1796, and are all of the same basic design. On the obverse, a dour Druid, bearded and with a heavy shroud, faces to the left. A rustic oak wreath frames the design, and is said to represent the clearings in sacred



Various of Anglesey tokens
The artist paid off while in great suspense, to make a penny of some consequence, And having Sukley, or old Dugdale read, Stamped the picture with a Druid's head: To make his own resemblance next he try'd, And struck a copy on the counterside.
The Gentleman's Magazine (1792)

groves of oak trees where the Druids of ancient Anglesey built their stone circles. A novel feature of the coin was the use of the rim for the promissory legend, "Payable in Anglesey, London or Liverpool".

There were variations: on some, "Payable" becomes "On demand", while on others are found the names of Edward Hughes, Thomas Williams and John Dawes, the mine's senior partners. We have been reminded of the use of the leuened edge on coins with the recent introduction of the new pound piece, but on the first copper token it was a clever gimmick. The most amazing feature of these tokens was their instant



success. Within a year or two, many industrial centres were issuing similar coins - mostly made of Anglesey copper. A new twist was to strike some tokens simply for collectors: buildings, political causes and personal advertising are just some of the themes that are found on these coins.

Collectors invent a market, commercial dealers then manufacture further items for the collectors. It is just as true today. Perhaps of greater interest is the speed at which the repair tokens became accepted as collectors' items. By 1798 James Conder had published his substantial *Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals, issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies within the last Twenty Years*. Three years later Charles Fyfe issued his more workable book, *Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the Years 1787 and 1796*, in which most of the pieces described were illustrated by an engraved picture of the obverse, reverse and edge.

The source of Fyfe's illustrations was one Thomas Welch of Birmingham, himself an issuer of tokens as well as a formidable collector. By September 1801 a Mr King, of Covent Garden, was auctioning the Welch collection "at his Rooms in Tavistock Street" - the first specialist token sale. Viewing must have been essential, for samples of the catalogue entries read:

1 Anglesey Penny, very fine.
1 ditto in collar, fine.
2 ditto, fine.
2 ditto, different.

Prices realized ranged from one shilling to £3 18s for single tokens, the latter being for a rare variety of which only one specimen was then known, and which would today easily climb above the £500 mark at auction. However, tokens still represent a large, cheap and cheerful portion of the coin-collecting market, and many coins can still be purchased for about £10 each.

Amwlch returned to obscurity, mined out by the mid-nineteenth century, its harbour empty of vessels. Parys Mountain, barren of vegetation, still looms above the town, and the streams that flow from it are a thick copper-brown. The church faces the Dinorben Arms across the square - both were built with copper money. The town's 60 "pot houses" belong to the ghosts of the miners, the "copper ledis", and their working children. The year 1817, when the Anglesey tokens were declared illegal, was a memorable one in Amwlch. Militant miners supported the local farmers in trying to prevent Anglesey corn from being shipped from the island, and they rampaged and riotous through the town for 10 days, until the military arrived from Holyhead to quell them.

Daniel Fearon

DRINK

Pleasing product of supermarket buying power

A supermarket seems as sensible a place as any to buy wine today. The prices are keen, the selection is usually good and bringing home an extra bottle or two in the weekly shop requires little effort.

Ten years ago only the most enlightened supermarkets carried wine, and even then the range was small. The past decade has seen all sorts of changes in the wine world, with the wine merchant's traditional



role rapidly eroded by cut price chains, discount wine warehouses and, of course, supermarkets. Women have become major wine buyers over the last few years and partly due to this, it is the supermarkets of all the new-wave wine outlets that have benefited most.

Sainsbury's and Marks & Spencer were two of the earliest stores to realize the potential of supermarket wine sales. They were followed by Waitrose and, recently, Tesco. It is Sainsbury's though who lead the field. At the last count they had

a staggering 15 per cent of the table wine market, giving them not only the largest cut of the supermarket wine cake but also making them the country's largest wine retailer.

Although Sainsbury's sell more bottles of wine than anyone else, my chief concern until fairly recently has been that they have seemed much more interested in the quantity than in the quality of their wine. Sainsbury's shelves, for instance, positively groan with all sorts of their own-label *appellation contrôlée* wines. Admittedly they all bear the right name, but my grumble was that for too often the wines within were disappointing.

This summer I was glad to hear that Sainsbury's were introducing an upmarket "Vintage Selection" range whose 30 or so wines are not only the produce of a specific year but also come from an individual chateau or domaine. Each bottle is marked by Sainsbury's "Vintage Selection" seal which, when you consider that prestigious chateaux such as Grand Puy Ducasse have had to incorporate it is no small achievement.

It is in fact an example of the tremendous buying power this supermarket wields. In the trade, Sainsbury's are well known for having stringent bottling and hygiene regulations, so much so that many a French or Spanish cooperative has had to install expensive new equipment in order to secure the important Sainsbury's order. Good packaging is a strength of the company. They believe in informative labels and tags.

The star buy of Sainsbury's Vintage Selection is a wine that

I have written about before. It is such ridiculously good value for money that it really should be in everyone's shopping basket every weekend - the Clos St Georges Graves Supérieures '81 (£2.99). This rich, golden soil and deliciously drinkable red wine comes from an area that borders Barsac and it gives you almost all of this appellation's finesse at a fraction of the price. Another excellent Vintage Selection white, but dry this time, is the full-bodied, buttery and only '80 Meunault from Mouillat, whose fragrance and elegance easily justifies its £6.95 price.

One of the most expensive wines in the selection - but worth every penny - is the '78 Gevrey Chambertin (£8.95), a mature, gamy garnet-hued wine whose rich, truffled flavour would go down particularly well with grouse or pheasant. A moderately priced wine that would make a good winter red is the '82 Côtes du Rhône - the Château La Borie (£2.99). Its thick purple colour and strong Syrah taste is admittedly rather young as yet, but delicious all the same.

If you are looking for an ordinary, inexpensive claret to see you through the autumn you

might like to try the '80 Château Tourteau-Chollet, a Graves (£3.60) whose purple colour and firm, fruity character had a pleasing musky aspect to it. So, while I find little room for recommendation in Sainsbury's usual range (other than their California wines and some good ports - do try their Fine Old Tawny priced at £3.95) these new Vintage Selection wines are well worth exploring. Sainsbury's complete Vintage Selection range is stocked in only 20 of their largest stores, but a further 130 carry a good selection.

Jane MacQuitty

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REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

Ignore the professors and forget the apology

Apart from wanting this poem instead of that, I have little to say about the contents of the fourth (revised) edition of Moore's book, except that at £4.95 for 600 pages it is the best general anthology of American poetry available here and should be bought and well-sampled by those who like verse but are unfamiliar with its subject. About his introduction I am less sure. I hope he wrote it to please his publisher rather than himself. Either way, its defensive tone must go.

Judging from the hostile comments quoted by him about his book's earlier editions, Moore's Apology - for that is what the introduction is - derives from his respect for that slew of Pommy literates anxious to badmouth American verse and at the same time to associate themselves with their associate (Milton, Wordsworth, Keats and Co.) but who give a bum-berry for what Dr. Wellaway, Queen Elizabeth Professor of Poetry at Hufy Tuffy Hall and the toast of literary Torquay, knows from the very shallows of his being about Carlos Williams.

The Penguin Book of American Verse edited by Geoffrey Moore (Penguin, £4.95)

or Wallace Stevens? Only his pupils suffer from his sensibility and his bent patriotism.

Since 1913 much American verse has been difficult for us to scan. I learnt how to do this by comparing Pound's earlier work with his later work, and by listening to Americans who know how to read verse aloud. Once you know how to scan a poem by Carlos Williams, you know enough to read those who come after him. One way to acquire this modest skill is to study Hoagy Carmichael's performance of Carlos Williams's poem "Track" issued on World Pacific Records (WP 1244) in the 1950s.

The omission of Eliot's "The Waste Land" diminishes the value of, but does not spoil, Moore's fine anthology. He wished to include it, but Faber asked too much for his budget.

When the time comes for his book's fifth edition, I am confident that Geoffrey Moore will remember Mary Herbert and Emilia Lanier and so cancel his recognition of Anne Bradstreet as the first woman known to have written poetry in English. I would like him to scorn all that Brit Lit rubbish, to increase the amount of space given to poems that are the result of translation, and to reprint more comic poetry. Short items by Clarence Day, Margaret Fishback, Keith Preston, Gerald Kaufman and Willard Espy would please the customers. For example, this pair by the third and last of those just named:

The Royal Critic
We cannot bear to read a book
Nor brutally attack it;
We lay it gently on our lap
And dust its little jacket.

Actuarial Reflections
Very, very, very few
People die at ninety-two.
I suppose that I shall be
Safely still at ninety-three.

Christopher Logue



Stick 'em up: The cowboy star, William S. Hart, in his 1918 film *The Tiger Man*. From a *Pictorial History of Westerns*, by Michael Parkinson and Clyde Jeavons (Hassell, £3.99)

Noble savagery right to the end

A Denton Welch revival is in the making, and most indeed be welcomed. Two volumes from Penguin, an unabridged edition of the *Journals* from Allison & Busby and, due early next year, a first biography by Michael De-La-Noy (Allen Lane). Rereading the Penguin novels, one is left in no doubt as to the considerable talent, near genius, of this young man who died so tragically at the age of 33 in 1948. His is the art of thinly disguised autobiography channelled into a framework of fiction.

Maiden Voyage, originally published in 1943, is a remarkable first book, distinguished for the economy and lucidity of Welch's prose, outstanding for his ability to encapsulate powerful images of persons and places, compulsively enthralling.

When Welch wrote this novel he was an invalid, with a spinal injury, caused by an accident in 1935, which developed into an incurable tubercular condition. Trained as an artist, he turned to writing as a means of keeping safe, that is, reliving the experiences of his short life, knowing full well that death was, as it were, at the ready for him. In view of this, the robust vitality which permeates every sentence is especially striking.

Welch was born in Shanghai, where his father flourished as a businessman (his mother died

Maiden Voyage by Denton Welch (Penguin, £2.95)
A Voice Through a Cloud by Denton Welch (Penguin, £2.50)

when he was 11). It was to Shanghai that Welch returned, after Repton from which he ran away.

Maiden Voyage is a story of contrasts, linking the rigid limitations of public-school life to the freedoms of exploring China during the 1930s. Although Welch did a bank from Repton, clearly, in a puritanical fashion, he rather enjoyed school discipline and conformity and the oddities of public school sexuality. In China his

observant eye and spontaneous reactions fire-wheeled, illuminating a period when the foreigner enjoyed privilege and respect. Here is the young collector of beautiful objects and unique experience, including a journey into the interior, shadowed by the menace of impending revolution.

A Voice Through a Cloud is Welch's posthumously published, unfinished last novel. Autobiography predominates. Briefly it is the story of his accident and his physical decline. Almost coolly he examines the harrowing details of this fearful experience, and gives us an account of pain in which rage and humour combine to strengthen his determination to overcome his helplessness.

He presents himself with some precociousness as he moves from hospital to convalescent home. One is up against a young man cheated of life, as indeed he was. He does not hesitate to express his savagery at this fate. Even so, this anger helped him to remake, in some measure, an independence, in which he was helped by a paternal doctor who encouraged him to write.

What comes through the defiance is courage, and a will to live, while time is still his, as fully, and creatively, as possible.

Kay Dick



Making progress in the kitchen

"Tell her that her kitchen has been my other university" is the message sent by Barbara Trapido's heroine to the wife of her professor of philosophy, who has become her father figure and cultural hero. And much of the novel is a celebration of that kitchen and the gatherings within it.

She is a girl from a genteel north London day school and a home where every surface is heavily patterned so as not to show the dirt. Her surprise and delight, when she strays into a home filled with scattered children, broken chairs, musical instruments and conversations laced with powerful expletives, are immediately infectious. She falls in love with the eldest son, but then he rejects her. After 10 years away she returns and falls in love with his brother.

Each relationship is described clearly and strongly. The first is peppered with uncertainty and self-doubt, the second is robust and wise. They complement each other. But the novel's real vitality lies in its portrayal of family life, which is allowed to be close without being restrictive and funny without being coy. It is very cheering.

Being There by Jerzy Kosinski is less reassuring. It is a finely worked-out fable which lightly makes a dispiriting point. The film version, with Peter Sellers,

Brother of the More Famous Jack by Barbara Trapido (Black Swan, £2.50)
Being There by Jerzy Kosinski (Black Swan, £1.50)

playing Chance, the simple minded gardener, is well known; but in the book, and without Peter Sellers, Chance is a flatter character, which enhances his story.

He is a man who could never learn to read or write. He has lived all his life in one house, tending an old man's garden during the day and watching television at night. When the old man dies, he is suddenly

homeless. As he walks out into the street, from the garden he has never left before, he is knocked down by a car driven by the wife of an influential businessman. She takes him to her home to recover and while there he meets not only the businessman, but also the President of the United States. Chance understands nothing of their conversation, so when they turn politely to ask his opinion on the economic situation he resorts to the only thing he knows. "In a garden," he says, "growth has its season. There are spring and summer, but there are also fall and winter."

It sounds optimistic and the President is gratified. He quotes Chance in his speech and Chance becomes famous. He is interviewed on television, becomes a famous international figure. His gardening remarks seem increasingly profound and his puzzling behaviour becomes charismatic. It is not long before he is asked to stand for President.

It is a neat piece of writing and as a fable it raises lots of questions about public images and the media and the ambiguity of metaphor. What is worse is that Chance's speeches seem familiar.

Annie Barnes

Jolly good sports, and a remedy still for measles

Richard Usborne, literary apostle of P. G. Wodehouse, here turns to John Buchan, Sapper and Dornford Yates, who were of course far funnier.

"Who are your favourite authors, Usborne?" would spring the inevitable question in the scholarship viva voce.

"Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Dickens and Thackeray," the lad would unhesitatingly reply, knowing only too well that in truth he preferred reading that muscular trinity above. He read his first Buchan (*Greenmantle*) when recovering from measles, his first Sapper (*Bulldog Drummond*) after mumps and his first Yates (*Berry and Co*) after chicken-pox. They proved no less infectious, and this self-indulgent piece of nostalgia, first published 30 years ago, now revised, suggests that he has not quite got over them yet.

Well, yes, I preferred them too, Mr Usborne, and no doubt that great examiner in the sky would have fished out the truth from us sooner or later. But I don't think they did us any harm.

I preferred them not for their crypto-fascism, their open xenophobia, their colour prejudice, upper-class violence, shameless profanity and appalling snobishness. I preferred them for the pace and excitement of their plots, for the simple exuberance of their clichés, for the escape routes they opened up from double periods of maths, Mat-

Clubland Heroes by Richard Usborne (Hutchinson £3.95)

ins and damp holidays in Aberystwyth.

But I did not read them as assiduously as did Usborne. I therefore had not quite absorbed how astonishingly

What Alfred the Great did next

Alfred is the first Englishman about whom we know anything very much. Many of the things we know best about him are probably legends: how he burnt the cakes, and spied on the camp of the Danes disguised as a harpist. But we know enough facts about him to judge that he would have approved of the Penguin Classics.

At a time of national crisis, against the Viking invaders, he also presided over a revival of learning, and led a programme for the translation into English of "certain books which are the most necessary for all men to know".

Alfred the Great translated with an introduction and notes by Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge (Penguin, £2.95)

Horace, the Complete Odes and Epodes translated with notes by W. G. Shepherd, introduction by Betty Radice (Penguin, £1.95)

This necessary new Penguin translation, annotated, and introduces the contemporary sources for our knowledge of Alfred. They are surprisingly copious. The accessible and up-to-date scholarship of the editors, from the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic at

good Sapper's heroes were at sport, once they had ceased themselves out of Brooks's. White's or Pratt's, or whichever country house they happened to be causing mayhem in. A more diligent eye than mine has revealed that Bulldog Drummond was a sprinter, a boxer, a Free Foresters cricketer, a great revolver shot, a ju-jitsu expert

and one of the best poker players in London.

Buchan, as Mr Usborne acknowledges, was the best writer of the three. Indeed there was always something eminently respectable about reading Buchan. I remember while rummaging among the Agatha Christies in our local library, being upbraided by a neighbour with the words, "A lad like you should be reading *Greenmantle* or the *Thirty-Nine Steps*." Reading Buchan was like taking a cold bath - incomprehensibly good for you.

There is nothing of the cold baths about Usborne's scholarship - more a warm wallow in a world long since replaced by the realities of paying the water rate and travelling to work on the District Line. The blurb declares that it was regarded as a classic of its kind when first published 30 years ago. But it would, wouldn't it - and I'm not convinced that all could not have been said in less than half the space. Still, economy was never the done thing among the clubland heroes.

Philip Howard

Henry Stanhope

PREVIEW Theatre

Serious business for a comedy king

For those who think of Leslie Phillips as the mainstay of plays for the character trade, his appearance as Gav in Lindsay Anderson's stage production of *The Cherry Orchard* indicates a sharp change of gear.

Phillips, the dapper star of *Boeing-Boeing*, *Roger's Last Stand* and *Scrooged*, has longed for years to get back into more serious stuff, but was frustrated by the persistence of his "image".

"You don't know that you are being given an image until it is too late," he said. "After three *Carry On* films and three *Doctor* films, nobody offered me anything but light comedy. Finally, after a world tour of *Not Now Darling*, I was longing to do a play with more meat."

His first stage attempt as a heavy - an alcoholic in *Chapter 17* by Simon Gray (a revision of the earlier *Close of Play* at the National Theatre) - did not reach the West End. Then along came Lindsay Anderson with *The Cherry Orchard* and a first-rate cast that includes Joan

Flowright as Miss Ranevskaya, Frank Findlay as Lopakhin and Bernard Miles as Firs.

In his production, which is previewing at the Theatre Royal, from Wednesday, Anderson has followed Chekhov's view that *The Cherry Orchard* is a comedy. Phillips says that this version is lighter than some previous ones.

"There is an utter sadness behind the play, and the more fun you get out of the lines - some of which are terribly weepy - the more poignant it becomes. Gav is not necessarily a nice man. He is one of those people who has no power but goes around as if he has - a man who has infinite desires to do all sorts of things, but is totally ineffectual."

"It has been fascinating to work with Lindsay Anderson. He works from underneath the text to build up the characters."

Clare Colvin

The Cherry Orchard opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (830 8882) on October 18 for a six-week run.



Stage highlights: *Little Shop of Horrors*, a 1960 low-budget film, inspired a stage show which has been playing off-Broadway for two years. The show, starring Barry James, Ellen Green and a man-eating plant (above), opens on Wednesday at the Comedy Theatre (930 2578)

ARDEN OF FAVERSHAM The Pit (822 8796). Today at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Custom of the Country* by Nicholas Wright (Wed-Fri at 7.30pm.)

Terry Hende's gripping and perceptive production of the anonymous Elizabethan murder drama reveals it as a fascinating enigmatic classic. Jenny Agutter and Robert O'Mahoney play the adulterous couple whose attempts to kill her husband (Christopher Benjamin) combine pathos with grisly black humour.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT Lyric Theatre (741 2311). Until Oct 15, Mon-Sat 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm and Sat at 4pm.

Redacted with a superb cast including Michael Pennington and Paola Dionisotti, this production by Yuri Lyubimov of the Taganka Theatre, Moscow, is an exceptional theatrical event.

HAPPY FAMILY Duke of York's (836 5122). Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 5.45pm and 8.30pm. Giles Cooper's clever, disturbing 1960s comedy about three grown-up siblings imprisoned in childhood rural is still theatrically gripping.

"What a Night... What a Knight!" Sir John Mills in *Little Lies* "THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD" - ONLY TELEGRAPH. WYNDHAM'S THEATRE Tel: 836 3828 C.C. 81-829 8555. Charing Cross Rd, WC2. Stage 8-15 Wed 9.00 Sat 9.00 & 8.30.

Critics' choice

and full of psychological and political nuance. Excellent direction by Martin Allon of an impressive cast led by Ian Ogilvy and Angela Thorne.

NOISES OFF Savoy (836 8888). Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 2pm. The funniest farce for years. Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael's ensemble crack company give it the best of both worlds - the commercial hit and the connoisseur's classic.

A PATRIOT FOR ME Haymarket (830 8882). Last performances today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm. John Osborne's epic about an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army, fighting his way through society to a top espionage job only to be blackmailed as a homosexual, comes up full of drama, colour and subtlety in Ronald Eyre's revival. Supporting

Alan Bates in the central role, Harry Andrews as a veteran general and Michael Gough as a baron reading Mozartian soliloquies in drag stand firmly as opposite poles in the Vienna that Lohar should have told us more about.

WOZA ALBERTI Criterion (830 3216). Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 8.30pm and 8.30pm.

Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Virtuosos in multiple part-doubling and storytelling on a bare stage, Percy Mwa and Mbonengi Ngoma enact the often funny, finally heart-breaking consequences of Christ's choice of the Johannesburg for his second coming: adoption as white propaganda figure, arrest as a communist agitator, and resurrection on the third day with Albert Luthuli and Steve Biko.

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU Lyttelton (828 2252). Wed-Fri at 7.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm. In repertory with *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Today, Mon and Tues at 7.45pm; matinee today and Mon at 3pm) and *The Trojan War Will Not Take Place* (Fri at 7.45pm).

Once again the National strikes gold in America, this time with Kaufman and Hart's endearing 1936 comedy about a family of happy scoundrels. Jimmy Jewell as the genial, drop-out grandpa, Geraldine McEwan as doctress mother, Garry Brown as an alcoholic actress and Margaret Courtenay as a Russian grandee turned waitress combine in a gloriously funny, subversive hymn to independence.

BRIGHTON: Theatre Royal (0273 28488). *Peak of Lies* by Hugh Walpole. Opened Tues, until Oct 22, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.15pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. *Julius Caesar* by William Shakespeare. Richard Vernon and Barbara Leigh Hunt in a new play about a 1900s British spy scandal. Translated directly to the West End. Directed by Clifford Williams.

BURSTON: Theatre Royal, Old Vic (0272 24362). *What the Butler Saw* by Joe Orton. Until Oct 22, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm, Sat at 4pm. Michael Burrell and Ian Lindsay lead in famous black farce, directed by Philip Gould.

CAMBRIDGE: Arts (0223 35200). Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat, by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Opened Mon, until Oct 15, Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri at 8pm and 8.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Tues-Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Highly successful touring production (now in its fifth year) of the hit team's first ever collaboration, a family rock musical with a Biblical theme.

EDINBURGH: Royal Lyceum (081 225 9697). *Much Ado About Nothing*. Today at 8pm, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm. Until Oct 22, in repertory with *Henry Irving The Knight* from Northern by Michael Howe (Mon at 8pm). Anne Stallygrass, Richard Kay, Russell Hunter lead cast directed by Peter Dowds.

GLASGOW: Citizens (041 428 3567). *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* by Tom Stoppard. Translated by

Out of Town

Robert David MacDonald. Until Oct 15, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Philip Prowse directs a cast including Jane Burtish, Robert Gwynn, Jill Spurrer, Sean Behan, Chaitin Bourke.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (051 709 8963). *Alfie* by Bill Naughton. Until Oct 28, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm. Alan Firth stars as the spongy playboy, directed by film-maker Alan Parker, making his stage debut.

MANCHESTER: Contact (061 273 5885). *When the Wind Blows* by Raymond Briggs. Until Nov 5, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Northern premiere for two-handers about the effects of a nuclear holocaust, as seen through the efforts of an elderly couple to cope, using the official Government pamphlet.

MOLD: Theatre Cymru (0352 55114). *Taffy by Candlelight*. Until Oct 22, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. First major production in Wales of this political satire from the Twentieth.

SCARBOROUGH: Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0723 70541). *It Could Be Any One of Us* by Alan Ayckbourn. Until Dec 31, in repertory. Today, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm. Ayckbourn's 30th play, a comedy thriller, with a different villain at each performance.

Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters; Photography: Michael Young; Galleries: John Russell Taylor

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0789 285823). *Measure for Measure*. Richard D'Oyly Carte. Today and Thurs at 7.30pm. New production, directed by Adrian Noble, with Daniel Massey, Richard O'Callaghan, David Schofield. The Comedy of Errors. Today and Thurs at 7.30pm.

New production, directed by Adrian Noble, with Paul Greenwood, Peter McEnery as the Amphipolus twins; Joseph O'Connor, Jane Burtish. *Twelfth Night*. Tues at 7.30pm. John Caird directs Gemma Jones, Emrys James, Daniel Massey, John Thaw, Zoe Wanamaker, Richard O'Callaghan. *Henry VIII*. Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm.

Not seen at Stratford since 1959. Howard Davies directs Richard Griffiths, Sarah Barger, Gemma Jones, Paul Greenwood, John Thaw.

St. John's Canteen. Today at 1.30pm, Fri at 7.30pm. Joseph O'Connor, Peter McEnery, David Schofield, Nigel Cooke, Gemma Jones; directed by Ron Daniels.

STRATFORD: Other Place (0789 285823). *Volpone* by Ben Jonson. Mon at 7.30pm. In repertory with *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm) and *The Time of Your Life* (Fri at 7.30pm). New production, directed by Bill Alexander, with Richard Griffiths, Gemma Jones, John Catter.

WINDSOR: Theatre Royal (07535 53888). *A Song at Twilight* by Noel Coward. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 4.45 and 8pm, Sun at 2.30pm. Michael Denison and Denise Gray in Coward's last full-length play. Connaught Theatre Worthing production.

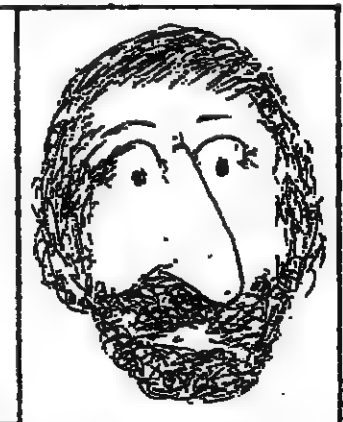
PREVIEW Galleries

RODIN AND FRENCH GENIUS Bruton Gallery, Bruton, Somerset (074861 2205). Until Oct 28, Mon to Sat, 10am-6pm. Rodin's *Belshazzar and Victor Hugo* are among the 14 bronzes by Auguste Rodin in an exhibition spanning a century of French figurative sculpture. Sculptors Jean Baptiste Carpeaux, Jules Aimé Dalou, Emile Antoine Bourdelle, Robert Wierick, Stephan Budin and Jean Caron complete the show.

POLITE SOCIETY: ARTHUR DEVIS 1712-1787 Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Market Square, Preston. Lancashire (0524 322449). Until Nov 12, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. Then at the National Portrait Gallery, London Nov 25-Jan 23. Exhibition devoted to the work of the Preston-born painter highlighting his distinctive talents in portraying the English country gentleman and his family. Paintings lent from public and private collections, plus the Harris Museum's own double portrait of the painter and Bonnie Prince Charlie.

PARK LANE ANTIQUES FAIR Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 (489 5321). Today 11am-8pm, tomorrow 11am-5pm. Admission £5 (includes catalogue). British dealers bring furniture, paintings, jewelry, clocks, prints and taxidermy to the hotel's Art Deco ballroom. Among them is Mr Anthony Woodburn who will be showing two eighteenth century longcase clocks. The two exhibitions are the Colman Collection of mustard pots and Malcolm Piddock's furnishing trimmings.

THE SCULPTURE SHOW Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (836 5144). Ends tomorrow. Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (402 6075). Sat and Sun 10am-7pm. It may not be the best, but it is certainly the largest: more works by more living sculptors (50 in all) than have ever been assembled in one show before in Britain. It occupies the whole of the Hayward and Serpentine galleries.



From art student at the Slade to café manager, travel courier, bookie's clerk and, finally, a successful painter of miniature landscapes. Such is the story of Fainton - not the *Times* cartoonist, but his father, Peter, who shares a show, starting tomorrow in Marlborough, with his son. The two sketched each other (above)

with Barry's more familiar work on the left. The exhibition includes landscapes, *Times* cartoons, and portraits from "The Media Mob". Barry Fainton's book of media personalities (Collins, 1980). It is at the Katherine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire (0672 54397) until Nov 9.

PHOTOGRAPHY

SHIPBUILDING ON THE TYNE Side Gallery, 5 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne (0832 222026). Wed - Nov 20, Tues-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm.

Bruce Rea, a photographer of some sensitivity, was commissioned by the Side Gallery to document Tyne-side shipyards where 84 per cent of the ships on order are due for completion by the end of 1983.

BRITAIN: AN AMERICAN VIEW Royal Festival Hall, foyer, South Bank, London, SE1 (828 3002). Until Oct 19. Cover art from 60 years of *Time* magazine.

DAVID BAILEY'S BLACK AND WHITE MEMORIES Victoria and Albert Museum,

Cromwell Road, London SW7 (889 6371). Mon-Thurs and Sat, 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30pm-5.30pm.

Portraits and fashion photography from 1948-1969 from a photographer who is synonymous with the swinging sixties.

ROBERT MAPPLETHORPE Arncliffe, Nether Quay, Bristol (0272 295191). Until Oct 22, Tues-Sat 11am-6pm, Sun 2pm-7pm. Mapplethorpe's subdued erotic nudes and iconographic still-life photographs always provoke interest.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY 1851-1981: FLOODS OF LIGHT Aberdeen Art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen (0224 646333). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, late night Sat until 9pm, Sun 2pm-6pm. Exhibiting exhibition researched by Rupert Martin of London's Photographer's Gallery.

Entertainments

What's new on the GLC South Bank?

GLC South Bank Concert Hall, Balvedere Road, London SE1 8LX.
New welcome as well as Access and Barcardy: 01-928 4344.

Steady: Schoolchildren, students, unemployed, senior citizens.
01-928 4344. Only £2.50 Royal Festival Hall, £1.50 Queen Elizabeth Hall.
Available one hour before start of performance.

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Group Catering: For details ring Catering Manager on 01-928 3246.

Royal Festival Hall

Open all day to everyone. Free lunchtime music.
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GUIDED TOURS

Of the Royal Festival Hall, Daily at 12.45 pm and 5.30 pm.
£1.00 per person. Reservations 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6444.

Please note with the commencement of the 1983/84 concert season all Royal Festival Hall concerts will start at 7.30 pm.

LORD BERNERS 1883-1950

Contemporary exhibition arranged by the GLC in association with
Gavin Bryars and Chester Music.
Riverside Terrace: Level 5. Open to the public from 10 am each day.

FOREST INTERNATIONAL ART GROUP

The work of professional artists from Britain, France and Hungary
combined with work by elderly and disabled residents of
Walham Forest where the group was formed in 1982.
Main Foyer: Red Side. Open to the public from 10 am each day.

BRITAIN: AN AMERICAN VIEW

THROUGH THE COVERS OF TIME, THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE.
Royal Festival Hall, Main Foyer, until 19 October.
A panorama of British modern history. Open from 10 am each day.

SPORTING PRINTS

An exhibition of antique prints illustrating sports and pastimes.
All prints are for sale.
Lyre Room, 9 October-6 November. Open from 10 am each day.

SILK SCREEN PRINTS BY ANDREW TYLER

Andrew Tyler is the winner of the Endless Holdings Annual Calendar
Competition for senior art students. Until 21 October.
Open from 10 am each day.

JAZZ & MUSIC BOX

at the Royal Festival Hall

Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 8 pm.
Food and drink available. Limited seating. Come early!
Today: Body and Soul. Tomorrow: The Norman Britton Big Band.
Next: Fred Carter Quartet.
ADMISSION FREE.

CRAFTS OF QUALITY

Demonstrations and sales of embroidery, spinning, lacemaking, etc.
The latest of the GLC's new initiatives.
Upper Foyer and Level 3 Red Side.
Next Friday, Saturday and Sunday 14, 15 and 16 October.

Day	Time	Event	Notes
Sunday 9 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Monday 10 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Tuesday 11 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Wednesday 12 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Thursday 13 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
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Tuesday 18 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
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Friday 21 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Saturday 22 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Sunday 23 Oct	7.30pm	ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, GABRIELE	Haydn: Symphony No. 76

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Day	Time	Event	Notes
Tuesday 11 Oct	7.30pm	THE ROYAL WILLIAMS DEPT. THE BAYE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Wednesday 12 Oct	7.30pm	THE ROYAL WILLIAMS DEPT. THE BAYE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
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Sunday 23 Oct	7.30pm	THE ROYAL WILLIAMS DEPT. THE BAYE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	Haydn: Symphony No. 76

Purcell Room

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Tuesday 11 Oct	7.30pm	THE ROYAL WILLIAMS DEPT. THE BAYE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
Wednesday 12 Oct	7.30pm	THE ROYAL WILLIAMS DEPT. THE BAYE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	Haydn: Symphony No. 76
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Queen Elizabeth Hall

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NDR SYMPHONY HAMBURG

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Haydn: Symphony No. 76 in E flat
BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 5 in B flat

MOZART: Sinfonia Concertante K364

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 4

PHILHARMONIA

Conductor Laureate: RICCARDO MUTI

LOVRO VON MATACIC

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BRAHMS

WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER at 7.30

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

MEYERSON: Overture, Fingal's Cave

MOZART: Piano Concerto No. 21

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

GLINKA: Ov. Russian and Ludmilla

GRIEG: Piano Concerto

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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ANNE-SOPHIE MUTTER

LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

ACADEMY OF LONDON

DMITRI ALEXEEV

EUGENE SARBU violin

BEETHOVEN: "Kreutzer" Sonata

London Sinfonietta

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ELLIOTT CARTER 75th BIRTHDAY CONCERT

THE ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE

MARISA ROBLES harp

PURCELL ROOM

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TCHAIKOVSKY

WILBERFORCE FREEDOM CONCERT

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

JOHANN STRAUSS GALA

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL

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BARBICAN HALL

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

OPERA & BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE ROYAL BALLET

ROYAL BALLET

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PREVIEW Films

Discovery through a wandering dream

After some 100 minutes of mental and physical wandering through Lisbon's streets, bars and billiard rooms, the questing hero of Alain Tanner's latest film *In the White City* writes a final note to his wife in Basel: "I am surfacing... Memory and the forgetfulness are of the same source. Women are too beautiful. Trains don't leave on time. I know no more than before."

The wife might be answered by such scattered thoughts, but audiences familiar with Alain Tanner's work should take them in their stride: none of his eight feature films offer neat bundles of meanings, and the director himself dislikes interpreting his images in words.

Yet by the end of *In the White City* we have experienced many fresh, distinctive things. We have seen love and excitement, and we have seen a director who wanders his camera like a magic wand; a director, moreover, who views his surroundings with the same expressive awe as his leading character — a sailor mechanic played with great skill by Bruno Ganz.

Director and hero are also linked by their freedom of movement. The Ganz character arrives on dry land with little more than a month-old, super-

8mm camera, cassette recorder and clothes. Tanner, on his part, set about filming from a five-page outline and a \$350,000 budget (about £230,000), working up the dialogue just before shooting began, adjusting characters and visuals to the prevailing mood. The result is a film in limbo: we watch Ganz's voyage of self-discovery without any anxiety for mundane logic, without fretting over the hotel bar clock whose hands move backwards. Language, too, floats at random: characters talk in English, Portuguese, French and German.

For Tanner the film marks a further retreat from his native Switzerland, last explored in *Messidor* (1978). His previous film *Light Years Away* (1980) made eloquent use of Ireland, though whimsical fantasy finally clouded the action. But here, Tanner's style seems as pure and uncluttered as the bright light of Lisbon. "I had a dream," the sailor writes, "that the room was white, and that solitude was white too and silence was white." Tanner, somehow, has made the sailor's dream our own.

Geoff Brown
In the White City opens on Oct 13 at the Phoenix, 52 High Road, London N2 (883 2233).

Films on TV

He suddenly ceased to be a cult figure in specialist magazines and was recognized as one of the cinema's most formidable talents. He consolidated his reputation — though there were mis-hits along the way — with such films as *King and Country*.

He was then working, somewhat obscurely, in Britain, where he had arrived after falling victim to the Hollywood blacklist of the McCarthy period. The stigma remained and he was forced to direct his first two British pictures under pseudonyms.

Even after that he was forced to accept whatever subjects were offered and his films became exercises in trying to do the best with poor material. It was not until *The Servant* in 1963 that Looney was able to make a subject of his own choice in his way. The result spoke for itself.

Scared: Evelyn Keyes in *The Provender* (BBC2)



No holds barred: Teresa Madruga as the sailor's maid and lover

Accident and The Go-Between

Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Looney directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, shot in a few weeks. The third, and the best, was *The Provender* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Looney uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a date jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Though in budget little more than a B picture, *The Provender* has some distinguished credits. The cameraman was Arthur Miller, one of Hollywood's finest, whose last film this was. The producer was Sam Spiegel and the assistant director was Robert Aldrich.

Peter Waymark

Also recommended: *Mr and Mrs Smith* (1941): Carol Lombard and Robert Montgomery star in Alfred Hitchcock's first, and only, excursion into screwball comedy (BBC2, tomorrow, 1.45-3.15pm).

Gone With the Wind (1939): Gable and Leigh, Howard and de Havilland in Margaret Mitchell's epic of the American Civil War (BBC1, tomorrow, 7.15-11pm, with interval at 8.50pm).

An Outcast of the Islands (1951): Conrad novel set in the Far East, skillfully interpreted by director Carol Reed, with fine central performance from Trevor Howard (Channel 4, Tues, 9-10.50pm).

PREVIEW Music

Concerts

MESSIAEN MARATHON
Today, 11am, St Jude-on-the-Hill, Central Avenue, London NW11 (455 8021).
Marin Offord plays Messiaen's *Meditations sur le Mystère de la Sainte Trinité* on the organ and it will take all day. He says that his interpretation of the "about four times the length of the composer's own" and that "there is a strong element of horror" about it.

REACH RECITAL
Tomorrow, 3pm, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (072 855 3543).
Unknown here but highly regarded in France, Pierre Reach makes his first appearance in Britain with Stravinsky's *Petrushka* and a large selection of Liszt, including his astonishing solo piano arrangement of Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique*.

FISCHER'S FIFTH
Tomorrow, 3pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3181, credit cards 828 8544).
Annie Fischer gives the first of three recitals to mark the fiftieth anniversary of her winning the Liszt Prize. Instead of Liszt, she performs Mozart's Fantasia and

SEVEN TRUMPETS
Tomorrow, 7.30pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1061).
Altenberg's Concerto for Seven Trumpets and Timpani features in the Graham Whiting Memorial Concert, given by his friends. The first piece commissioned by the oil company Texaco is Robin Holloway's Second Symphony, the third work of his that the English Chamber Orchestra has premiered. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony is also on the programme. Sir Charles Mackerras conducts.

TEXACO'S FIRST
Mon, 7.30pm, Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3181, credit cards 828 8544).
The first piece commissioned by the oil company Texaco is Robin Holloway's Second Symphony, the third work of his that the English Chamber Orchestra has premiered. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony is also on the programme. Sir Charles Mackerras conducts.

EQUINOX
Tues, 7.30pm, British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, London W1 (499 8567).
Roger Simeone performs his own *Equinox*, Mozart's Toccata and the beautiful *Stanhope River*, Four Piano Pieces by Berners, Four

Bagatelles by Westerrinck, Five Bagatelles by Ferguson, Free.

TO THE STARS
Tues, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3181, credit cards 828 8544).
The new second all-Messiaen concert is devoted to his *Des Canyons aux Etoiles*, played by the London Sinfonietta under David Atherton. At 8.15pm, also in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, George Benjamin talks about the work.

CONCERT CONCERT
Wed, 7.30pm, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester (061 273 4504).
The Concert of Music gives a concert entitled "The Virtuoso Madrigal", with pieces by Weelkes, Wilbye, Monteverdi and others, which are in turn joyful, pathetic, grotesque and anguished.

BAK'S WOODS
Wed, 7.30pm, Free Trade Hall, Manchester (061 834 1712).
Vernon Handley conducts the Hallé Orchestra in Bak's lovely November Woods, Dvorák's Symphonic Variations, Wolf-Ferrari's *Suzanna's Secret* Overture, and Mozart's Concerto K 595. John McCabe is the pianist.

TRANSIENT GADGET
Wed, 7.30pm, Purcell Room, South

Bank, London SE1 (828 3181, credit cards 828 8544).
Music Stage perform Galvao's *Transit Gadgets*, Fabrice's *Sideral*, Udiman's *Aleatropes*, Harvey's *Cortege* and bend to Sidiy's *Arripelago Winds*.

REGER RARITY
Wed, 7.30pm, Philharmonie Hall, Kings Place, London N1 (061 708 3789).
Mark Nussinov conducts the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic in Reger's *Hinter Variations*, a fine work very rarely heard here. Annie Fischer plays Mozart's Piano Concerto K 461.

LISZT'S BAGATELLE
Wed, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3181, credit cards 828 8544).
Michele Campanella plays Liszt's *Bagatelle sans Tonality*, 5 minor Sonatas, *Veise Quilée* No 4 and the even more odd-of-the-way *Garda* Sonata. These are preceded by 12 Scarlatti sonatas.

RUE'S REQUIEM
Thurs, 7.30pm, St John's, The New London Chamber Choir sings Pierre de la Rue's Requiem, Kenrick's *Pour le Paix*, Messiaen's *Quatre Mouvances* and Debussy's *Chansons de Charles d'Orléans* — a connoisseur's programme. James Wood conducts.

LABOUR OF LOVE, their current album of skinnhead-era reggae and rocksteady cover versions, is much the most attractive music they have so far produced.

SHORTY ROGERS/NYJO
Mon, Monoco Ballroom, Wigan; Tues, Grand Pavilion, Portchester; Thurs, Rayners Hotel, 11 Victor Road, Harrow, Middlesex (063 2717).
A welcome repeat of the tour jointly undertaken earlier this year by Shorty Rogers, the legendary West Coast composer and jazz pianist, and the National Youth Jazz Orchestra.

SUN RA
Wed/Thurs, The Venue, 180 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9441).
One of the great alchemists of jazz, Sun Ra manages to blend the sensibilities of the Cotton Club and *Journey Into Space* into performances that are invariably startling, funny and moving.

SMOKEY ROBINSON
Thurs, Fairfield Halls, Croydon; Fri, Winter Gardens, Bournemouth. A few years ago he crowned "Daylight and Darkness" to a new album empty of Laundrum and I thought it was the greatest singing I had heard in my life.

GARY NUMAN
Thurs/Fri, Hammermith Odeon. Ditching the space-cadet uniform, Numan reappears in a spare costume from *The Warriors* and a posse left over from *Rollerball*.

Films: David Robinson and Geoff Brown: Critics: Max Harrison; Opera: Hilary Finch; Rock and Jazz: Richard Williams; Dance: John Percival

Critics' choice

BLOW TO THE HEART (NO CERT)
A Cinema, The Mall (890 2647).
Opera Theatre, delayed from Oct 5. Closed Mondays.
Gianni Amelio's powerful film about the effects of terrorism on a university professor (Jean-Louis Trintignant) and his son (Fausto Russo) won the Best Italian Film of the year award at the 1982 Venice festival. It was made for Italian television, but the lethally quiet tone and long camera takes are far removed from the traditional style of television films. With Laura Marante, Sonia Gessner.

COME BACK TO THE FIVE AND DIME JIMMY DEAN, JIMMY DEAN
Lumiere, St Martin's Lane (836 0881).
A James Dean fan club meets in a one-hour Texan town in 1975, prompting soul-bearing dialogue by playwright Ed Graczyk, stunning performances and intoxicating, fluid direction by Robert Altman (who also staged the play on Broadway, with the same cast). Filmed theatre of the highest order. With Sandy Dennis, Cher, Karen Black, Sissy Spacek, Kathy Bates.

DANTON (PG)
Chelsea Cinema, King's Road (351 3742).
Too easy to assume that Waide's magnificent film is merely an allegory about contemporary Poland, though it does examine the painful difficulties of revolutionary politics in action. Shot in austere colours, staged with unrelenting speed, Gerard Depardieu's shaggy Danton and Wojciech Pszoniak's meticulous Robespierre bring the historical conflicts into sharp human focus. Magnificent.

GERARD PHILIP SEASON
National Film Theatre (828 3232) today until Nov 12. Dashingly handsome, lean, faintly melancholic: Gerard Philip was one of those screen personalities destined to attract both sexes. The season includes 20 titles from his career, from the 1940s and 1950s, when French cinema was still governed by solid craftsmanship and literary traditions. This week's highlights: the singular film of Radeguy's novel *Le Désir au Corps* (today); Yves Allegret's atmospheric thriller *Une Si Jolie Petite Plage* (Wed); René Clair's Faust fantasy *La Beauté du Diable* (Thurs).

HEAVEN'S GATE (18)
Plaza Piccadilly Circus (437 1234).
Welcome release of Michael Cimino's 207-minute epic about the American melting-pot. Even at its full length, it is still marked by narrative perplexities. But the atmosphere is more grandiose than ever; Cimino re-creates nineteenth-century Wyoming with a romantic excess scarcely seen since the heyday of David O. Selznick. Kris Kristofferson and Isabelle Huppert make eloquent mountains from the script's

molehill; David Marshall's gorgeous music complements the visual feast.

THE KING OF COMEDY (PG)
Gala Mayfair (493 0691).
A comedy only on the surface. Deep down, Martin Scorsese's striking film offers a bleak, low-key examination of desperate people trapped in fantasies. Jerry Lewis gives a remarkable, sour performance as a TV star kidnapped by an ambitious fan; Robert de Niro and newcomer Sandra Bernhard are hardly less impressive.

LADISLAW STAREWICZ SEASON
National Film Theatre (828 3232) Tues-Thurs.
Three programmes of astonishing puppet films by the forgotten pioneer Starewicz, who began work in 1908. His characters are rats, frogs, beetles, dragons, prattling carrots, musical plants and the odd live-action child; yet the films never settle into the expected riches of sentimental fantasy. *The Eves of the Dragon* (1924) shimmers with exquisite chiroiserie; *The Mascot* (1933) plunges its toy dog into a Walpurgisnacht among Parisian recluses; other films feature night-club rats and unicorns.

THE LEOPARD (PG)
Gala Mayfair (493 0691).
After 20 years, Luchino Visconti's beleaguered *Leopard* changes its spots and emerges uncut, with Italian dialogue and superior colour. A magnificent distillation of Giuseppe di Lampedusa's novel about nineteenth-century Italy.

MERRY CHRISTMAS MR LAWRENCE (18)
ABC Bayswater (226 4148).
ABC Fulham Road (370 2636).
ABC Harbourside Avenue (836 8861).
Camden Plaza (485 2443).
Classic Maymarket (838 1527).
Oshima's cool, penetrating version of Sir Laurens van der Post's novel *The Seed and the Sower*, with David Bowie and Tom Conti.

ZELIG (PG)
ABC Fulham Road (370 2636).
Gala Mayfair (493 0691).
Gala Bayswater (226 4148).
Screen on the Green (226 3520).
Warner West End (439 0791).
There may be Woody Allen films with a bigger pile of laughs, but none can compare with the pseudo-documentary for bizarre imagination and technical brilliance. The history of Leonard Zelig, the human chameleon, prompts good jokes about modern neuroses and American society, but Allen's brightest achievement is the fabrication of a bogus — and completely believable — legend from authentic visual documents.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes or other made it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

Dance

ROYAL BALLET
Covent Garden (240 1068), Mon, Wed at 7.30pm.
Celebrate Lord Berners' centenary with *A Wedding Bouquet* on Wed. He proposed the subject, wrote the music and designed scenery and costumes for Frederick Ashton's witty ballet. Ashton's *A Month in the Country* and Glen Tetley's *Voluntaries* are given with it. *Swan Lake* on Mon, has Phipps Wyke and Jonathan Cook, making his debut, in the lead roles.

DANCE UMBRELLA
The Place (387 0031). Until Oct 16 (except Mon) at 8pm; also Tues, Wed at 8.30pm; Bristol, Amfiteatre (0272 239191). Tonight at 8pm; Manchester, (061 273 4804). From Wed at 7.30pm.
The French group Astrakhan finishes at The Place tonight. John Mueller lectures there tomorrow on *Dance on Film*. The tenacious English group Dancework, despite earlier critical lambasting, are back (Tues, Wed at 8pm) with a new work by American choreographer Lisa Kraus who gives her own solo programme as a second house. Julien Hamilton and Matthew Keizer, a fit last year, return to London (Thurs, Fri) supplemented by Kirstie Simpson. Lisa Kraus repeats her solo work at Bristol tonight. Second stride are in Manchester next Wed to Sat.

FESTIVAL BALLET
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Sun and Oct 17 at 7.30pm, matinee Sat and Oct 19 at 2.30pm.
Ben Stevenson's production of Prokofiev's *Cinderella* is given all next week, followed on Oct 18 by the premiere of John Cranko's *Oregan*, revived by George Tsintavis.

BALLET RABBIT
Newcastle, Royal (0632 322081).
Tues until Oct 16 at 7.30pm.
The autumn tour begins (Tues-Thurs) with a programme of Alston's *Chicago Blues* (Tues), *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*, Alston's *Isadora Duncan tributa*, *Five Brahms Waltzes*, and Brunes's *Concerto*. After that, the recent Edinburgh premiere (Bridge) *Colour Moves* and the Kokosha *Murder Hope of Women* are given with Cunningham's *Fleeting Sows*. The same programmes, but in reverse order, then go to the Oxford Apollo and Liverpool Empire.

A WORLD OF DANCE
Commonwealth Institute (503 4538). Thurs until Oct 16 (times vary).
In association with a seminar arranged by the Academy of Indian Dance, there will be public performances by Alamel Valli (very highly reputed) on Thurs at 8.15pm, by mixed Indian, British and Afro-Caribbean casts next Fri, Sat at 8.15pm. And by several different Indian dancers on Oct 16 at 2.30pm.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 170)

Prizes of the New Collins Concise English dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, October 13, 1983. Entries should be addressed to: The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, October 15, 1983.

ACROSS

1 Upward thrust (3)

4 Wordy (7)

8 Accepted truth (5)

9 Borrower's source (7)

10 Rehearsal (5,3)

11 Criminal group (4)

13 Pulse (5)

15 Drive out (5)

19 Friendly country (4)

20 Table tennis (4,4)

23 Brother or sister (7)

24 Great Zulu chief (5)

25 Retriever (7)

26 Begin (5)

DOWN

1 Grape spirit (6)

2 Poppy drug (5)

3 Utter nonsense (5,3)

4 Widely-used tranquillizer (6)

5 Speak (5)

6 Botanically (4)

7 Ship's standard (6)

12 Text explanation (8)

14 Largest flatfish (7)

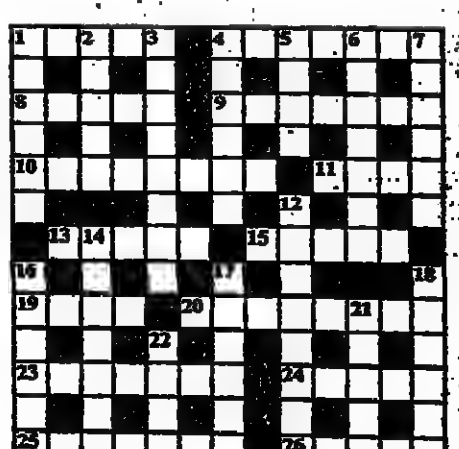
16 Mountain range (6)

17 Hunter (6)

18 Overcome with horror (6)

21 On third stomachs (5)

22 Food container (4)



SOLUTION TO No 169

ACROSS: 1 Holiday 5 Cuffs 6 Owl 9 Berserk 10 Apron 11 Leaf 12 Lissome 14 Modus operandi 16 Restful 18 Page 21 Sauna 22 Croquet 23 Ice 24 Amber 25 Shellac

DOWN: 1 Hobo 2 Largo 3 Dreyfus Affair 4 Yulet 5 Claustrophobia 6 Florina 7 Senses 13 Ambrosia 15 Disturb 17 Laces 19 Grud 20 Ode

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

SOLUTION TO No 164 (Last Saturday's prize concise): ACROSS: 1 Quota 4 Scraggy 5 Actin 6 Regards 10 Gimcrack 11 Flea 13 Chuck 15 Texas 19 Amal 20 Anecdote 23 Jukebox 24 Let up 25 Tantara 26 Aloft

DOWN: 1 Quango 2 Odium 3 Acid rock 4 Strit 5 Rags 6 Gorilla 7 Yes man 12 Mea culpa 14 Hearken 16 Ramjet 17 Anoxia 18 Despot 21 Outage 22 Abba

The winners of the prize concise No 164 are: J. A. Gammon, Hall Cottages, Little Wychelham, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and D. J. Ward, 36 Harris Street, London E8.

Name

Address

ENTERTAINMENTS

Wigmore Hall

Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St., W1
Tel: Box office 01-935 2141 Mailing list 01-935 2141
Credit cards 01-930 9232

Today 8.00 pm
Royal Court Opera
KURT VON KRAUSE
Soprano
Kurt von Krause
Kurt von Krause
Kurt von Krause

Tonight 8.00 pm
GORDON BOLLSCHER
Soprano
Gordon Bollscher
Gordon Bollscher
Gordon Bollscher

Tomorrow 8.00 pm
JAKOB LINDBERG
Soprano
Jakob Lindberg
Jakob Lindberg
Jakob Lindberg

Tomorrow 8.00 pm
HELENA DOSE
Soprano
Helena Dose
Helena Dose
Helena Dose

Monday 8.00 pm
STEPHEN VARGO
Soprano
Stephen Vargo
Stephen Vargo
Stephen Vargo

Monday 8.00 pm
HOWARD SHRELLY
Soprano
Howard Shrelly
Howard Shrelly
Howard Shrelly

Monday 8.00 pm
BERNARD ROBERTS
Soprano
Bernard Roberts
Bernard Roberts
Bernard Roberts

Monday 8.00 pm
PAUL ESDOWN
Soprano
Paul Esdow
Paul Esdow
Paul Esdow

Monday 8.00 pm
JOHN CONSTABLE
Soprano
John Constable
John Constable
John Constable

Monday 8.00 pm
ENGLISH SYRICH
Soprano
English Syrich
English Syrich
English Syrich

Monday 8.00 pm
LONDON CLASSICAL
Soprano
London Classical
London Classical
London Classical

Monday 8.00 pm
LONDON CLASSICAL
Soprano
London Classical
London Classical
London Classical

PHILIP THEODORE
St George's Theatre, 48 Tufnell
Park Road, London NW7 (069 2427)
Friday 2.30 pm.

For magic and illusion
enthusiasts, a performance by the
talented young magician Philip
Theodore, who won the Magic
Circle's Young Magician of the
Year Competition.

**A PUZZLE FOR PIPISQUEAK and
THE FOUR FRIENDS**
The Children's Theatre, 240 Port
Thames, SW8 (071 239 1100)
London SW19 (543 485). Today
until Oct 20 and Nov 5 respect-
ively, various times. Adult £3.20,
child £1.80.

A new puppet play about Pip-
isqueak and Alexus for pre-school-
aged children and an adaptation of
a Grimm story about Donkey,
Hound, Cat and Cockerel for older
children. Ring Polka for details of
performances.

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هكذا من الامام

Confidential report shows trends among the top firms

Hoare Govett hangs on to lead as stockbrokers step up competition

By Wayne Lintott

A confidential survey showing the league table of Britain's stockbrokers has been published as the Stock Exchange prepares for a restructuring of its trading practices and as increased stockbroking competition is expected from the phasing-out of fixed commissions.

The survey, of which a confidential copy has been made available to *The Times*, is the first that has been carried out for five years. But the 1978 report was not published.

The survey shows that Hoare Govett is losing its pole position as Britain's leading stockbroker. It has 7 per cent of the overall market share of British stockbroking firms in equities, gilts and foreign securities. Down from 8 per cent in 1978.

Grievson Grant, at no 2, has

increased its share from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, and James Capel has increased its share from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, rising to third position.

The survey, compiled by City Research Associates, provides unique breakdowns of market share, makes clear institutional attitudes to stock brokers and the importance of research, and shows those brokers who are quickly emerging as challengers to the City's old guard.

Of the 238 major investment institutions managing funds in excess of £250 million, 186 replied to a 20-page questionnaire.

Joining Hoare Govett in losing business are W Greenwell, Cazenove and Messels. Showing the largest jump in ranking are James Capel and Wood Mackenzie, both firms better known for

their research and dealing skills than for their business tie-ups with institutional investors.

Stripping away factors such as soft commission business - where guaranteed equity business is enticed by cheap or free services such as portfolio valuations, in-house fund management or corporate finance services - Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, Phillips and Drew and James Capel are named as the brokers considered to have the best dealing skills. James Capel was the most favoured.

Vickers Da Costa is increasingly challenging Rowe & Pitman's dominant position for foreign equity business. The foreign brokers most extensively used in London by British investors are Merrill Lynch, Nomura

International, Kidder Peabody and Goldman Sachs.

Rowe & Pitman, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, Hoare Govett, Phillips and Drew and James Capel were named by at least 75 per cent of those surveyed as the leading brokers with whom they do business.

At a conference in the City yesterday on the new era facing brokers, Mr Nigel Davey, a partner of accountants Spicer and Fegler, said that "stockbrokers are walking a tightrope when considering a choice of corporate partner".

Many financial institutions were engaged in talks with brokers to buy into firms. Many of the larger firms were seeking new financial support so they could gear up to provide fuller financial services when fixed commissions are phased out.

Debenhams profits trebled

By Jonathan Clere

Debenhams 28 weeks to 13.8.83
Pretax profit £5.2m (£1.5m)
Statutory earnings 2.1p (0.2p)
Turnover £332.1m (£211.8m)
Net dividend 2.2p (2.04p)
Share price 188p, down 5p

Debenhams has shaken off its image as one of the high street's lame-duck retailers after turning in more than trebled profits for 28 weeks. Profits were up from £1.5m to £5.2m, the highest interim total.

But some market analysts had predicted that profits could be quadrupled to the 6p to 138p despite an increase of 8 per cent in the interim dividend.

The market's disappointment stemmed from a bigger than expected slowdown in sales during the hot summer in an otherwise strong six months.

Profits for the year could be up to £34m with a further improvement next year.

Much of the improvement



Thornton: confident about fighting off bids

came from Wellbeck Finance, the group's credit business. It made £8m last year and is expected to be in double figures by the end of the current year. Debenhams is encouraging its customers to use its credit services by selective price cutting which favours credit.

Wellbeck has about 750,000 customers each with

custom worth about £200. The number of customers is expected to increase to 1 million next year - 20 per cent spending outside the group.

Group sales are up by 12 per cent when the figures are adjusted for last year's closure of two department stores and 83 Lotus shoe shops. Figures since the half-year show an increase of 12 per cent.

Mr Robert Thornton, the chairman, says sales increases in the durable goods and clothing departments are racing "neck and neck".

Debenhams' experience confirms the trend seen at Sear's and Austin Reed this week that the spending boom is at least benefiting clothing and footwear sectors.

Bid reports still abound but Mr Thornton says there have been no onward moves in the share register. He is confident that the group could now mount a tough defence, spurred by recovery prospects.

Assets are also strong at around £350m.

£102m price tag on Oxford debut

By Andrew Cornelius

Dr Martin Wood, the unassuming founder of Oxford Instruments Group, marks the culmination of 25 years' work at the frontiers of magnetic technology when he brings the company to the stock market next week.

Investors stand a chance of sharing in the company's remarkable success by tendering for the 8,130,000 ordinary shares to be offered on Monday at a minimum tender price of 230p. At such a price, the group would be capitalized at £102m when dealings begin on October 19.

Dr Wood, aged 56, a Cambridge engineering graduate, will, with his family, hold about 35 per cent of the company's shares after the flotation, making him a millionaire several times over.

Since he founded the company (which he first ran part-time) in 1959, pretax profits have risen from £2,000 a year to £3.4m this year. The 1984 forecast is a profit of £5.7m on sales of £26m.

Oxford Instruments employs 950 people in 14 operating divisions. It has concentrated on developing products which have a two-year technological lead over rivals, in areas such as health care, energy conservation and industrial efficiency, and which offer growth potential of at least 20 per cent a year.

The most famous of the company's products is the giant magnet used in the latest generation of body scanners that have made X-ray diagnosis obsolete.

Other products include instruments and systems for monitoring patients, for materials analysis and for the monitoring and control of industrial processes.

Two-thirds of group turnover comes from exports, mainly to the US, the Continent and Japan. Mr Barrie Marson, the executive chairman, said yesterday that the company would continue to look for growth in the markets where demand for new technology is greatest.

He said that another vital aspect of the company's strategy was to keep its research and technical staff by offering higher than average salaries and also share participation. About 85 per cent of employees own Oxford Instruments shares.

Mr Marson said that the board expected to recommend a dividend of 1p per share for the year to March 1984. But, he said, substantial investment in product development was needed to meet the group's objectives in the longer term and this may sometimes take priority over the demands of short-term profitability.

Crystalate backs bid with £3m profits forecast

By Our Financial Staff

Crystalate unveiled its offer document and profit forecast yesterday to back its £20m bid for Royal Worcester's lacklustre performance.

Crystalate's interest in Royal Worcester was its Welshwyn electronics subsidiary, and the fine china interests could be disposed of although no specific plans had been made.

He said that approaches had already been made to buy the businesses if the bid was successful.

Royal Worcester is expected to mount a defence in its strong underlying assets. It may also be able to show higher profits if the ceramic interests show a similar recovery to that seen at Royal Doulton and Wedgwood.

He believes the point of the

Engineers seek more for roads

By Graham Searjeant

The Government should spend more on improving the nation's infrastructure and stop cutting back on public investment to pay for its failure to control current spending, Mr John Douglas, vice-chairman of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, told a meeting of members in Manchester last night.

"The declared economic policies of the opposition parties have the renewal of our infrastructure as one of the central features of their programmes," he said. "Many circumstances in the Conservative Party have put down resolutions to their conference next week, calling for improved investment spending on infrastructure programmes."

He thanked them for "penetrating the mists surrounding all public expenditure to differentiate between investment spending on infrastructure and current spending on less worthy objects".

On Thursday the federation urged Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, to raise infrastructure spending. Its members are particularly concerned about underfunding of agreed investment programmes. In 1981-82, underfunding on motorways amounted to 28 per cent of the total budget.

"It is the Government's current expenditure that has continued to run away with itself, and only by cutting deeper and deeper into investment programmes have the Government managed to achieve any success at all in restraining their total spending," Mr Douglas charged yesterday. "They can then be allowed to get away with suggesting that the problem arises wholly or even mainly from automatic increases in social security and pension payments."

Bekhor denies rumours

Mr Jonathan Bekhor, the main force at stockbroker A J Bekhor, last night denied City speculation that his firm had run into liquidity problems and there had been a big staff shake-up.

He said: "There is absolutely no problems over our liquidity margins. We have more than £5m in the bank."

Referring to talk of a staff upheaval he said Bekhor had "replaced" 10 people in the past month.

The firm, a highly computerized operation, had decided to concentrate on its British side and had discontinued much of its overseas business, option trading and arbitrage.

Bekhor, with 100 half-commission men, has expanded rapidly in recent years. Mr Bekhor disputed suggestions that the firm had reduced its staff levels. "We now have 300 staff compared with 260 a year ago," he said.

US jobless rate falls to 9.3%

The United States unemployment rate fell to 9.3 per cent in September, its lowest level in more than a year. The White House hailed the news as further evidence of a broad-based economic recovery. Last month's encouraging results followed a string of optimistic

WALL STREET

forecasts from top administration officials over their past week in which they have predicted that the huge American deficit will decline substantially and that interest rates will begin to fall.

On Wall Street, stocks were holding steady in the morning after an early strong advance had slowed trading was again active.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up almost one point at 1,269. Advancing issues were 8-to-5 over decliners.

Recession keeps shipping outlook uncertain

Common sails into profit

By Our Financial Staff

Common Brothers, the Newcastle-based shipping company, made its first profit for three years in the 12 months to the end of June, despite the recession, which has pushed Lyle Shipping into a six-month loss.

However, there are doubts about whether the improved fortunes can be maintained at Common Brothers.

The group, run and controlled by Mr Kristian Slem, a Norwegian businessman, has so far failed to find replacement work for its driship IRO Frigg, whose contract on the West African coast was terminated recently.

The company said that until satisfactory work for the ship was secured, results for the current year would be uncertain and it had therefore decided not to increase the dividend over last year's 1p.

In the year to June 30, the group made profits of £2.2m

Common Brothers Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £2.2m (loss £4.2m)
Statutory earnings 25.5p (loss 16.8p)
Turnover £41m (£32.5m)
Net dividend 1p (1p)

Lyle Shipping Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £1.48m (£939,000 profit)
Statutory loss per share 16.3p (8.3p profit)
Turnover £10.9m (£12.7m)
Net interim dividend 2p (4.5p)
Share price 143 unchanged. Yield 7.5%

against £4.2m losses in the previous 12 months. Sales rose from £32.5m to £41m. The main factor behind the turnaround was the return to profit of the SS Vera Cruz I, the 720-tonth cruise ship which has lost the company a substantial sum since being acquired in October 1980.

But IRO Frigg's West African contract also proved extremely lucrative before it was cancelled

three months early. The group has been paid a "substantial" cancellation fee, and this will be included in the current year's figures.

Meanwhile, Lyle Shipping made losses of £1.46m before taxation in the six months to June 30, compared with pretax profits of £399,000 at the same stage last year.

Group turnover was also down from £12.7m to £10.9m, again because of problems on the shipping side where the rise in freight rates in June led to an unusual slackening of demand. Some improvement is expected in the winter, but there is no prospect of any substantial recovery in the near future because of the oversupply of bulk carriers.

The board has recommended the payment of an interim dividend of 2p per share (4.5p last time) and promises that the second half of the year will produce better results.

City Editor's Comment

Bringing justice to the small man

It seemed something like a cynical certainty that the 250,000 words and 450 pages of the Cork report on insolvency were destined to moulder on ministerial shelves, despite the admonitions of its main author, master receiver Sir Kenneth Cork, that the Government would be "stark, staring bonkers" not to reform the law.

Promises are only promises but it is still a pleasant surprise to hear ministers at the Trade Department reiterating that they will publish a White Paper in the new year with a view to legislating in the 1984-85 session of Parliament.

Inevitably, legislation will not cover the whole gamut of the Cork committee's many suggestions for reform, which would require a series of complex Bills. The half of the report geared to simplifying and civilizing arrangements for personal bankruptcy may well have to wait.

However, the White Paper will be scrutinized to make sure that the Government has not dropped all of the hot potatoes.

Perhaps the hottest, from its own point of view, is Cork's attempt to give small creditors and particularly small suppliers of companies that crash a better deal than they have today. This is a vital part of the change of climate needed to help the expansion of the small business sector, which now often suffers fatal domino effects from company insolvencies.

The main trouble is that the big battalions, in the shape of state agencies like the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise, as well as the banks, have all the protection. The small man, with most to lose proportionately, comes at the end of the queue.

Cork wanted the taxmen and others to give up their prior claims on assets and for the big utilities such as telephone and electricity to curb their unofficial rights to collect money in full

through the threat of immediate disconnections.

The big banks will also have been lobbying hard to keep the rights they obtained by floating charges. Cork accepted some of these but suggested that in liquidation at least 10 per cent of available assets should be reserved for small unsecured creditors.

Another important recommendation was the creation of an authority called the Administrator who could be put in to run a company where receivership was inappropriate.

Although receivers try to sell assets on a going concern basis - which generally leaves more money for creditors - the British system falls a long way short. In practical terms, America's idea of an effective debt moratorium.

Changes to protect consumers and others from abuse of the system stand a better chance of getting into a Bill because they offer political mileage at little cost.

Sir Kenneth, for instance, is particularly keen on a system of qualification rules and licensing to throw out the cowboy liquidator who charges the earth and sells all the assets at knockdown prices.

The public will be more interested in moves to stop people simply liquidating companies to avoid warranties on work done or their creditors, or then set up next door - even at the same address - next day with the protection of a new limited liability company.

Under Cork's proposals, company directors could be sued for wrongful trading if they behaved irresponsibly and thus would lose their limited liability.

Oddly, it seems only the Department of Health and Social Security has the right to override limited liability, to collect national insurance contributions.

This is yet another case of the powerful protecting themselves against the weak.



America is leading the world out of recession

Perpetual now offer you the opportunity to invest in this massive market

America, by far the largest economy in the free world, is clearly showing dramatic signs of recovery. In the second quarter of 1983 the GNP was up an impressive 8.7% - well ahead of most forecasts. Further recovery for the rest of 1983 and 1984 is predicted.

America represents over 50% of the world's stock markets and boasts over 25,000 listed companies compared with only about 1,000 in the rest of the world. Within this enormous market there is a wide variety of industries, many with tremendous growth potential, which will see profits increase significantly as a result of the economy's upturn.

Existing industries like telecommunications, medical technology, semiconductors, and computer software offer dynamic growth potential. More ordinary sectors such as retailing and automobiles are also experiencing sharp improvements.

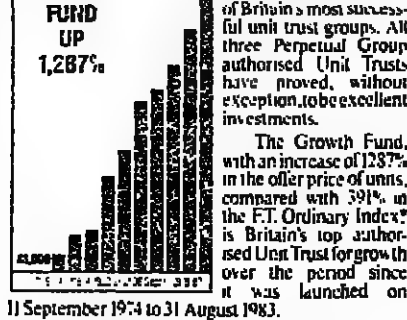
Perpetual launch a new fund with exciting growth potential

Over recent years, our Fund Managers have established a network of contacts right across the American continent, leading to considerable investment success within our existing international funds. For example, over 40% of our successful Growth Fund is currently invested in North America.

Against this background, Perpetual's successful investment team is launching a Unit Trust based exclusively on the North American economy, which offers investors the opportunity to capitalise on America's recovery from one of this century's worst recessions. The sole objective of this Unit Trust is maximum capital growth. We believe that in general terms stock market valuations of shares in North America are lower than other major markets, and offer exceptional investment opportunities.

Perpetual Group American Growth Fund is a unit trust established by Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd. It is a new fund and its performance will be measured against the FT Ordinary Index. The fund is open for subscription from 1st October 1983. The fund is subject to the usual risks of investment in the stock market. The fund is not insured against loss. The fund is not a bank deposit and does not have any bank guarantee. The fund is not a bank deposit and does not have any bank guarantee. The fund is not a bank deposit and does not have any bank guarantee.

Perpetual - Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers



Perpetual has approached £70,000,000 of funds under management worldwide.

Initial Launch Offer

Units in the Perpetual Group American Growth Fund are offered for sale at a fixed price of 50p until 14 October 1983. The estimated initial yield is 0.7% gross per annum. Units can be purchased by completing the coupon and sending it to us together with your cheque before 14 October.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Perpetual Group American Growth Fund

APPLICATION FORM

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited, 45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 3AF. (Telephone: 0753 616666) Registered in England No. 1154021 at the above address.

I enclose a cheque, made payable to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited, for the amount shown below for immediate investment in the Perpetual Group American Growth Fund, at a fixed price of 50p per unit. I am over 18.

I wish to invest £ (minimum £1,000)

Note: The launch offer closes on 14 October 1983. The application, together with your cheque, must reach us by this date. After this date, units will be allocated at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of your application.

SURNAME: Mr/Ms/Ms

FIRST NAME: S.

ADDRESS:

SIGNATURE:

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Present income £ _____ Date of Birth _____ Tax Rate _____
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Amount available for regular savings £ _____ per year/month
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REED STENHOUSE GIBBS

Pensions

How to pay more at no extra cost

The biggest objection to giving job-changers a fairer deal on pensions, endlessly reiterated by employers, is that to give them more would mean giving the stayers less, or increasing the employer's contributions.

Pensions expert, Noble Lowndes & Partners believes it has found an answer to this problem.

Never Ask of Money Spent the latest in its series of pension booklets, offers to show how benefits can be improved without extra cost or company pension contributions cut by 20 per cent.

The nub of its argument is that performance measurement services have been going for long enough now to demonstrate a degree of consistency over the years. Investment advisers who have performed

well over a period of years tend to continue with a good record, while the converse is also true.

The message, say the authors Brian Coote and Phil Cooke of Noble Lowndes, is clear. The figures suggest strongly that a strategy of switching to an investment manager with a superior track record stands a much better chance of success, and will enable the pension fund trustees to recommend an increase in benefits to early leavers at no extra cost to The Company.

Raw material for this study has been provided by Cubic Wood, a Noble Lowndes subsidiary.

The performance measurement service is one of the largest of its kind and ranks alongside the Wood McKenzie monitoring service, covering more than 600 portfolios.

Base Lending Rates

ARN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
CIBC Bank	11.04%
Consolidated Cds	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

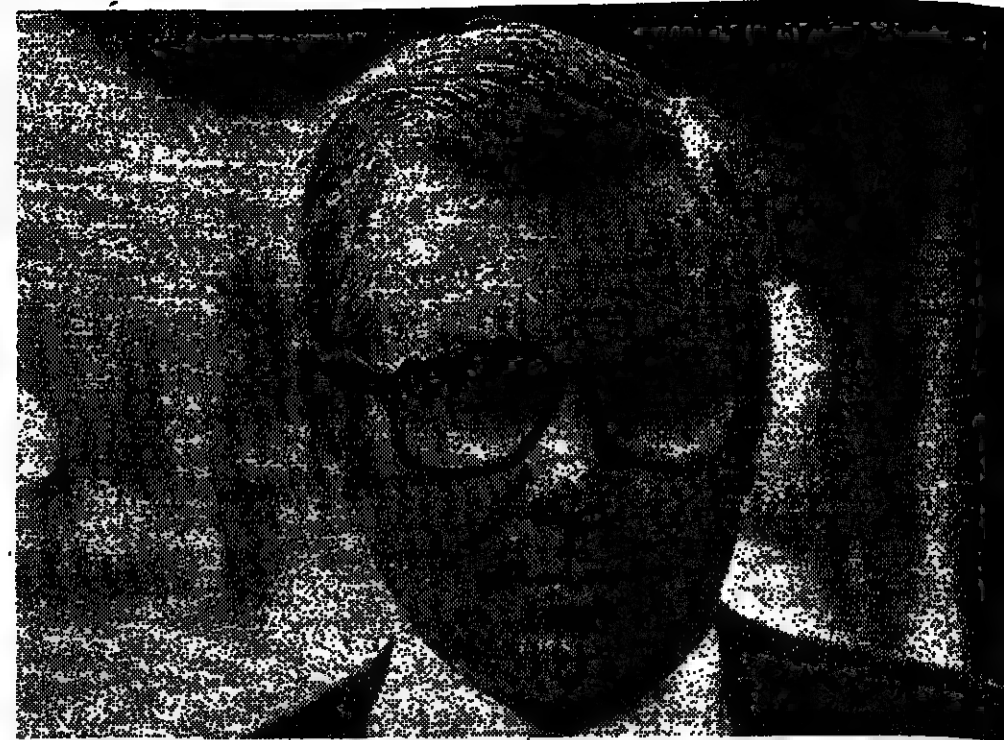
† Mortgage Base Rates.
* 1 year deposits on basis of 100,000. 5%: £10,000 up to £50,000. 6 1/4%: £50,000 and over. 7 1/4%.

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9.25% = 13.21%
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(No interest during notice)
37, ALBERT WALK, LONDON
EC4M 7NA. Telephone: 01-258 3530
Member of the Building Societies Association. Shares and Deposits are Transferable.
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Address _____

Building societies

Goodbye to cartels, welcome to competition, says cartel



Thornton: I'll simply tell the others what Abbey is doing

people have had their helping hand as first-time buyers."

A special Interest Rate Committee of the BSA meets on October 19 — it could not meet earlier because virtually the entire building society senior management is now at a conference in Melbourne, Australia.

The left looking after the shop are saying that nothing dramatic happened when Mr Thornton dropped a bombshell by announcing his withdrawal from the interest rate agreement. "All it means is that Abbey National won't be giving 28 days' notice of interest rate changes," says a BSA spokesman. The effect of the old 28-day notice requirement was that a monthly BSA Council meeting would inevitably intervene before any change could be implemented, and the resulting society could generally be leashed on until it came into line.

Not any more. Mr Thornton is not prepared any longer to be dictated to. What is he prepared to agree to on the 19th.

His answer: "The cartel is an

arrangement to stifle competition. We want none of it. We are not prepared to enter any kind of undertaking of the kind we have just left."

What he foresees is a situation where there are no recommended investment rates but instead an "advised" mortgage rate and solvency margin. This would leave societies free to set their rates where they liked while maintaining the approved prudential "margin".

All of which is good news for building society members, who can then save with the society which offers the highest investment return, having obtained a mortgage from the society offering the cheapest loans — in theory at least.

But after this week's 0.5 per cent cut in base rates, some building society men have gone on record as saying that if it were not for Abbey putting up the return on its 7-day notice to 8.25 per cent, a cut in mortgage rates might have been considered.

Mr Thornton's reply to this

is: "This is a very dramatic change of heart on the part of those building society men who were in the majority in June. They said we must for once set the mortgage rate at a level which will enable us to satisfy the investor."

"I would expect a cut in the mortgage rate before Christmas. I think we are looking for a cut of up to 1 per cent before the end of the year."

But when the Building Societies Association Council meets on October 21 to discuss among other things, the mortgage rate, Abbey National will not be joining in the debate. "I will simply tell the council what Abbey is doing. From now on, I just simply say what is necessary for Abbey to do — and I won't have to persuade the 34 other people on the BSA Council," says Mr Thornton.

"It is advice we are now talking about. The reality is that anybody who doesn't want to play by the rules, listens to the advice, then makes up his own mind."

Lorna Bourke

FRAMLINGTON

OUR BBC MONEYBOX CHOICES FOR '84

An offer from the winners of '83

Every year, BBC Money Box runs a competition for unit trust managers. Each of six groups selects two of its trusts for the next year. The three best groups go through to the next year.

The 1983 contest ended on 1st October. Framlington were the winners; the value of our units rose 68.4%.

We also won in 1981 and 1979. In 1982 and 1980 we were runners up. We now go into our sixth year.

For the past five years we have used the same two funds, American & General and International Growth. We have never switched. For 1984 we have picked the same combination.

American & General Fund invests for full-blooded capital growth in smaller US growth companies. Since launch in 1978 the offer price of units is up 294% compared with 108% for the Standard & Poors Composite Index adjusted for currency changes.

On 1st October the offer price was 197.2pxd (Accumulation units 199.2p). The estimated gross yield was 0.36%. The annual income distribution is on October 15.

International Growth Fund also invests for out-and-out capital growth, but on a world-wide basis. It can switch between markets at will. At present 64% is in North America, 20% in the Far East and 16% in the UK. Since launch in 1976 the offer price of units is up 792%, compared with 271% for the FT All-Share Index.

On 1st October the offer price was 148.6p (Accumulation units, 162.8p). The estimated gross yield was 0.46%. Income distributions are on June 15 and December 15.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

HOW TO INVEST

Units can be bought using the coupon or by telephoning 01-628 5181. The minimum investment is £500 in each fund. Units are allocated at the price ruling when we receive your order. There is a 1 1/4% discount for orders over £15,000, which can be split between the two funds.

Applications are acknowledged and certificates normally sent within 42 days. Units can be sold back at any time; payment is usually made on the day we receive the renounced certificate.

MONTHLY SAVINGS

You can also invest by monthly direct debit. The minimum is £10 a month. For £100 a month or more there is a bonus of 1% extra units.

Units are allocated at the offer price ruling on 5th of each month. Net income is automatically reinvested for you, using accumulation units. Certificates are not issued, but every six months you are sent a statement

of your account and a fund report. You can cash in your plans at any time, receiving the full bid value of the accumulated units.

To start your plan, fill in the application and send it to us with your cheque. We shall send you a direct debit mandate to sign and return to us.

You may put in extra on your first allocation day with a cheque for more than your monthly contribution.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and constituted by Trust Deed. Lloyds Bank Plc is both Trustee and Registrar. The initial charge included in the offer price is 3%. The annual charge is 1 1/4% (+VAT) of the value of the fund. Commission of 1 1/4% is paid to agents, but not on savings plans. Prices and yields are published daily in leading newspapers. The managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ. Telephone: 01-628 5181. Registered in England No 895241. Member of The Unit Trust Association. This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Money Box is broadcast on BBC Radio 4 at 12.02 on Saturdays and 10.02 on Mondays.

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Full first name(s) _____

Address _____

Signature(s) _____

(Joint applicants should all sign and give details separately)

MONTHLY SAVINGS I wish to start a Monthly Savings Plan for

£ _____ in American and General Fund (minimum £10)

£ _____ in International Growth Fund (minimum £10)

I enclose my cheque for £ _____ for my first contribution (this can be for a larger amount than your monthly payments). I am over 18.

Date _____

AMERICAN & INTERNATIONAL GROWTH

AN OFFER FROM M&G

UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide the best way for most people to share in the rewards and risks of the stock market. They are run by full-time professionals and the risks are minimised by investing in a wide spread of shares, held by a Trustee.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

M&G (who founded unit trusts in Britain) are involved in the management of funds totalling some £2,000 million. The six funds below may have particular appeal in the present investment climate.

AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES FUND A new fund with the sole objective of long-term capital growth through investment in companies which are small today but have the potential for growing into the household names of tomorrow. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

COMPOUND GROWTH FUND The Fund invests for capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with proven management, but a proportion may be invested in the limited Securities Markets. Distributions: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

GOLD AND GENERAL FUND A new fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be excellent. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 28th February and 31st August, starting on 28th February 1984.

RECOVERY FUND Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "Speculative" policy which has proved outstandingly successful in the past. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustees: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distributions: 20th February and 20th August (next distribution for new investors 20th February 1984).

JAPAN AND GENERAL FUND Invests in a wide range of Japanese securities, embracing all aspects of the economy; the sole objective is long-term capital growth, although its performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 20th June and 20th December (next distribution for new investors 20th December 1983).

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● Savings

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

● Film-making

Literature

Turn your money into dreams

If you would like to put your money where your dreams are, how about buying the option on a book? It can be quite cheap if you choose a little known author or one who was published a few decades ago - a matter of a few hundred pounds. This buys you the right to develop the book into a television programme, play or film for a limited period, usually a year, followed by the chance to renew the option for another year.

Once you have the option, the difficult - and expensive - part begins. First, you have to find a script-writer, or write a script yourself, and then you have to interest a production company in the finished product.

Anyone can buy an option and we do get amateurs doing it," said a spokesman for Curtis Brown, the largest literary agents.

"But we do not encourage people unless there is a real prospect of a film in the making, because it then precludes serious contenders from taking up the option. But if someone was interested in a book, that you think no-one would want then you indulge their whims."

Mrs Diana Holmes, who is a director of a film production company, knows just how difficult it is to translate an option on a book into anything more.

"Taking up an option is so much better than buying the rights outright, because you might not get the script written or be able to raise the money to go ahead with the production."

She brought the rights to Gordon Honeycombe's book *Red Watch*, about the fire brigade, but that although she had a strong script written for a film, it was too expensive to produce. She also had the rights to *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* and had a script written by Marina Warner. But the option was sold to Central Television which is to make a series.

"It can take up to two years to get anywhere near a production," said Mrs Holmes. "It is a lot of hard and you have to keep putting money in the pot to renew the option."

Aid for scribblers

The long-awaited, up-to-date version of National Savings' *Investment Handbook* is now available and professional advisers who have been scribbling in the margin of the old version can breathe again.

The booklet, *Investing in National Savings*, contains everything you need to know - who is eligible to invest, minimum/maximum investments, terms and conditions and, most important, yields. The book is clearly laid out and simple to follow. Surprisingly National Savings gives it away and it is available from its Kensington High Street office. Why not change a nominal cover price and make it available to the general public over Post Office counters?

Noble coin

Anyon Metals is launching a platinum bullion coin to be known as the Noble and it will be legal tender in the Isle of Man. It is not yet known how big the coin will be or what it will cost. Full details available at the beginning of November.

Premium offer

Cheltenham Building Society, often in the forefront with premium offers, is paying 8.75 per cent, net of basic rate tax, on its 28-day notice account. This is a full 1.5 per cent above the BSA recommended ordinary share rate and one of the better ones on offer. Minimum investment is £500 and money can be withdrawn on demand with the penalty of 28 days' loss of interest on the amount withdrawn. There is no penalty if the notice period is kept to.

Wintry advice

A list of measures to take to prevent winter damage to homes is included in the latest free leaflet from the British Insurance Association.

Watch out for Water is a mine of advice on what to do to avoid frozen pipes, storm damage and the like - and also what to do to minimise it if it does happen.

The advice is sound, but it highlights the difficulties experienced by the elderly homeowner. "Use tarpaulins, plastic

sheeting or hardboard to keep out the weather," it says, if your roof suffers from damage. "Clear snow from your roof before it can melt and damage ceilings."

Protection abroad

Buying life assurance if you live or work abroad can be a puzzling business. Sun Alliance has adapted its nine-year term life assurance contract, CIRTA Plus, specifically for the expatriate community.

CIRTA stands for convertible, irrevocable, renewable term assurance. A leaflet specially prepared for expatriates gives full details of CIRTA Plus, including the tax implications and the cost related to levels of benefit. Some £25,000 worth of cover costs someone under 24 £34.22 a year.

Setting yourself up

Two excellent do-it-yourself packs for people wanting to set up their own business have been produced by Tolley, the specialist tax publishers, in conjunction with Blackstones, Franks Smith & Co. accountants. For £12.50, a full kit enables you to set up a limited company,

a partnership or operate as a sole trader. Everything is included with forms for registering for VAT, PAYE documents, Companies Act notice and a variety of explanatory leaflets from the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise.

I'VE READ THE SERIAL - "BANKRUPTCY FOR BEGINNERS"



Special rates

Caravans are being offered special rates by Royal Insurance on its Royal Car Shield 30 policy. This is for family motorists, who have a good driving record.

Cover is given for up to three named drivers, over 30 years old, using the car for social, domestic and pleasure journeys as well as for work.

It is worth bearing in mind, though, that what might be called a special rate by one company can be more expensive than the standard rate quoted by another. It pays to shop around.

To qualify for a Leicestercard, you

have to have a Leicester Share Account and maintain a minimum balance of £500. Discounts are available on everything from home improvements to holidays and travel.

Fighting fraud

In an attempt to combat VAT fraud on gold bullion, coins and scrap, Customs and Excise is introducing a special VAT accounting scheme whereby the VAT is paid to Customs and Excise by the buyer.

The new scheme will be voluntary and limited to established dealers in gold who are registered for VAT and who are specifically authorized to use it.

When the scheme comes into operation, on November 1 the seller will receive a VAT exclusive price for the gold and an undertaking stamped on the invoice that the buyer will pay the VAT immediately to Customs and Excise. This will prevent people buying kruggerands VAT-free in the Channel Islands selling them at the "with VAT" price in Britain. There will no longer be any advantage in roundtripping in this way as the seller will receive the "net-of-VAT" price.

Unit trusts

Australian funds ride high

With several overseas stock markets, including those in New York and Tokyo, achieving new peaks last month, funds that are predominantly invested abroad remain at the head of this year's unit trust league table. In fact, the composition of the top 10 is, with one exception, a repeat of last month, although there has been some shuffling of positions.

The newcomer among the leaders is Tyndall Australian Securities. Funds invested down under have been doing remarkably well since the election of Mr Hawke's Labour Government in March. Stock market prices have risen by as much as 40 per cent while the Australian dollar has strengthened in response to large capital inflows into the country.

In recent weeks, the Australian stock market has also taken heart from the publication of an expansionary federal budget.

However, what gave greater encouragement to investors was the omission of the widely expected resources tax on oil, gas and mining companies as well as the special tax on gold mining operations. The thrust of these taxes remains, there is a widely held belief that they were not included in the budget proposals because of a lack of time rather than any loss of enthusiasm.

Not surprisingly, after the

dramatic fall in the Hongkong stock market and the slide in the local currency over recent weeks, Britannia Hong Kong Performance has slumped to the bottom of the 1983 performance.

High rates of interest and low levels of inflation have offered more immediate positive returns elsewhere. The FT gold mines index tumbled nearly 15 per cent last month. Reflecting the dismal picture, Target Gold, Gartmore Gold and Britannia Gold and General have all recorded price falls over 10 per cent over the past four weeks.

For the non-taxpayer, a National Savings Bank investment account paying 11 per cent offers double the return of the High Street banks. No wonder the banks are being forced to resort to gimmicks to attract junior savers.

The elderly non-taxpayer will get the best return from National Savings Income Bonds paying 11.5 per cent - but remember there are penalties if you cash in within the first 12 months and you have to give six

months notice of withdrawal thereafter if you want to avoid all penalties. Income Bonds are, effectively, an 18-month investment.

For basic rate taxpayers, building society extra interest accounts offering 8.25 per cent (or more at some societies) are high on the list - paying as

much as National Savings Certificates - but with the flexibility of access to your money at 28 days' notice. At the other end of the earnings scale, top rate taxpayers will do best with National Savings Certificates.

Borrowers can look forward to an 0.5 per cent cut in, overdraft costs.

To advertise in the Times or Sunday Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

Source: Planned Savings Magazine.

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Alternatives to banks

The 0.5 per cent cut in bank base rates to 9 per cent, has left an investment in deposits looking unattractive compared with the competition from the building societies. It is difficult to imagine who is prepared to leave their money on deposit with the banks when there are so many good alternatives.

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Investment

RETURN ON FIXED INTEREST INVESTMENTS

	Non Taxpayer	30%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
Bank 7 day Deposits	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.75	2.4	2.2
Building Soc Ordinary Accts	7.25	7.25	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.1
Building Soc Extra Interest Accts	8.25	8.25	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.7
NSB Investment Account	11.0	7.7	6.6	6.05	5.5	4.8	4.4
Money Fund	8.5	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.25	3.8	3.4
Nat Savings Deposit Bond	11.5	8.05	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6
Nat Savings Certificates	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Nat Savings Income Bonds	11.5	8.05	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6

National Savings Deposit Bonds and Income Bonds impose penalties for withdrawal within 12 months. National Savings Certificates are five year investments.

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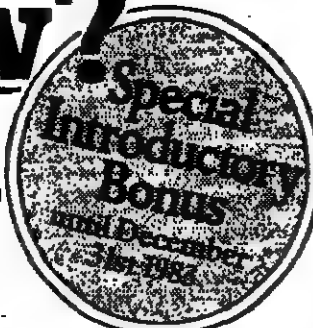
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Where can you get a decent income, and a chance to see your money grow?

TSB EXTRA INCOME UNIT TRUST



Anyone looking for an income from their savings these days has a lot of investments to choose from.

Building societies are an obvious possibility but, like most of the others, they don't give your money any real chance of growing.

Unit trusts, on the other hand, give you a chance of getting the very best out of the money you've worked hard to get.

If you've never invested in one before, here's how they work. And how they can work for you.

Making money from industrial growth

When you put your savings into a unit trust they get expertly invested in company shares carefully selected for their good prospects of growth in value.

Then, as the chosen companies achieve successful profits and growth, the value of their shares rises. This, in turn, creates a rise in the value of your unit trust savings.

This is straightforward capital growth at work.

At the same time—and alongside this growth—the managers of the trust pay out the dividends the trust receives, passing on a regular income to those who have invested in the trust.

If it sounds simple, it's because it is.

The only hard part is finding the unit trust which is right for you.

Going for growth and getting an income

The TSB Extra Income Unit Trust was launched just under a year ago, in November 1982, and has already proved its worth as a first-class investment.

In that short time, the offer price for Income Units in the trust has already risen by 30.2% which means that, if you had invested, say, £1,000 in TSB Extra Income Unit Trust last November, it would be worth £1,302 now.*

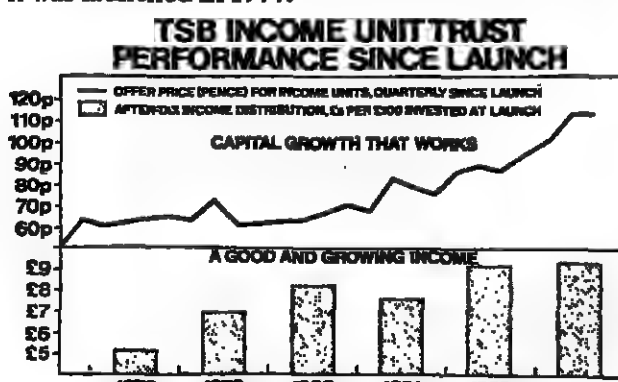
And your money would be earning a healthy income as well—currently 7.6%†.

Prospects for the future

Achieving results like this so far is one thing, you may say, but what about the future?

TSB Extra Income Unit Trust is managed by Central Trustee Savings Bank, a team of Investment Managers whose skills have helped TSB become one of the country's largest unit trust groups.

As a measure of their success (and as a guide to the future of Extra Income) just look at the way they've managed the TSB Income Unit Trust since it was launched in 1977.



You can see that, by any standards, those who invested at the launch have done pretty well, with their capital increased by almost 150%, and an after-tax income of 9.34% for 1983.

Aiming to keep income up

For TSB Extra Income Unit Trust, the Managers' aim is to get that little bit extra for our investors by continuing with the kind of approach

*Figures calculated on an offer price basis at 5th Oct. 1983.
†Estimated gross yield on 5th Oct. 1983.

You've always known the TSB as one of the big high street banks, but it may come as a surprise to learn that TSB Unit Trusts are one of Britain's largest unit trust groups. Indeed, the funds we manage at present total over £400 million, spread across eight different unit trusts.

These trusts include the following: TSB American, TSB Extra Income, TSB General, TSB Gift & Fixed Interest, TSB Income, TSB International, TSB Pacific and TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trusts.

which has made the last year so successful. This has included investment in metals, engineering and financial companies.

You should remember, of course, that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up. You should, therefore, regard your investment as being a medium to long term one.

So we'd recommend that you keep part of your savings in a short-term home.

Easy investment with no strings attached

As far as paperwork is concerned, it couldn't be easier.

Simply fill in the coupon below telling us how much you want to invest—as little as £250 or as much as you like—send it to us with your cheque (made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited), and we'll acknowledge your order immediately.

Do this before December 31st 1983 and, as a special

Introductory Bonus, we'll add another 1% to your unit holding, at no extra cost to you.

When you invest you will get as many units as your money will buy, according to the "offer" or selling price ruling on the day we receive your investment. For your guidance, the offer price for Income Units in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust on 5th October 1983 was 65.1p XD.

Should you want to, you can quickly and easily cash in all or part of your investment, simply by contacting us.

A positive move for your pocket

Over two million people have already invested in unit trusts, many of them with us. If you haven't done so yet, now is a good time to join them.

The world's trade and industry is picking up. More and more companies are beginning to see better and better profits.

By investing in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust you will be sharing in those profits by getting a decent, regular income and a chance of seeing your money grow.

And isn't that, after all, what you're looking for?

SOME FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Unit trusts, like other forms of investment, are governed by various regulations, designed to protect your money. The facts relating to this unit trust are set out here, for your information.

The Managers of the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust are TSB Unit Trusts Limited who are members of the Unit Trust Association. The Investment Managers are Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited and the Trustee is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc.

Units in the Trust may be bought and sold on any business day. Their prices and yields will be quoted in the Financial Times and other leading newspapers and may also be obtained from any branch of the TSB.

The initial management charge on every purchase of units is 5%, out of which remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries. (Fees are available on request.) A monthly management charge of 1/16th of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust is deducted from the Trust's income. (The Trust Deed allows for a maximum charge of 1/12th of 1% per month; the Managers will give unit holders at least 3 months' written notice of any change.)

Net income is paid out on April 15th and October 15th each year. We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

TSB Unit Trusts Limited is a subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited and a member of the TSB Group. It is registered in England and Wales, number 1629625.

TSB EXTRA INCOME UNIT TRUST

1% INTRODUCTORY BONUS

To: Andrew Ferguson, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keene House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG Tel: (0264) 62188.

I/We wish to invest £ (in £250) in Income Units in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust, at the price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

If you would prefer Accumulation Units, please tick here ☐ A bonus allocation of 1% of units will be made to those investing through this offer before December 31st 1983.

I/We would also like to know how to invest for the benefit of children through your Children's Gift Plan ☐ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Mr Mrs Miss Ms (For completion)

(Surname)

(Address)

(Postcode)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Joint applicants must all sign and attach their names and addresses separately. This offer is not open to those under 18 or to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

TSB

Unit trust performance

The table shows the value at October 1 of £100 invested on February 1, 1983, offer to offer price basis, net income reinvested. Statistics supplied by Financial Savings Magazine.

UNITED	Units	Value	Units	Value
GT European	165.1	1	Stewart Brit Cap	120.5
Fidelity Japan	159.0	2	Canlife Inc	120.5
Oppenheimer II Gth	158.5	3	Buckmaster Camb	120.4
Abbey Japan	158.0	4	Practical	120.4
Asia Hm Bk & R	156.6	5	Pearl Gth	120.4
HSI Samuel Bond	152.8	6	Mart Stayside	120.3
Deutsche Tokyo	150.7	7	Hill Sam Spec Sls	120.3
FFI & Tm Smll Co	148.3	8	GI US & Gen	120.3
Target Energy	148.2	9	Schroder Gen	120.2
Darlington Tot Fnd	147.8	10	Quadrant Inter	120.2
Henderson Euro	146.3	11	Fidelity Inter	120.1
TSB Pacific	144.0	12	Scottish Amio Egy	120.1
HSI Japan	142.9	13	Manulife Gth	120.1
Target Japan	142.8	14	Buckmaster Sml Co	120.1
HSI Japan Sp Sls	142.6	15	Rowan Securities	120.0
M&G Japan & Gen	142.4	16	Hill Samuel Int	120.0
Stewart Japan	141.5	17	Gartmore Ex Inc	120.0
F&C Far Eastern	141.0	18	B Barclay Am	120.0
Brewin Capital	140.5	19	Kleinw Bn H Yd	119.9
Barnard Jap Fnd	140.3	20	M&G Ex Yld	119.7
Henderson Japan	140.3	21	Franklin Cap	119.7
Tyndall Far East	139.8	22	S&P High Yld	119.6
Victoria Univ En	139.8	23	Lloyds Bk Fd	119.6
Quadrant Rec	139.4	24	L&C Income	119.6
Proffice Pa Eastern	139.0	25	Midland Bk G	119.5
Gartmore OI & R	138.9	26	Midland Bk G	119.5
Murray Amer Gr	138.5	27	Perpetual Inc	119.5
OT Japan & Gen	138.3	28	MLA	119.4
Gartmore Japan	138.1	29	James Finly In Tst	119.4
Cannon Income	137.8	30	Brown Shiply H In	119.4
Target US Sp Bd	137.7	31	Brian Assets	119.4
Barnard Jap Fnd	137.5	32	Schroder Amer	119.3
Target Special Sls	137.4	33	Brian Assets	119.3
S&P Euro Groth	136.7	34	Lloyds Bk Fd	119.3
Ald Hambro Jap	136.4	35	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Midland Bk Jp & P	135.0	36	TSB UK Equity	118.9
F&C Capital	133.9	37	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Schroder Tokyo	134.8	38	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Schroder Rec	134.7	39	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Brown Shiply Orient	134.7	40	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Stewart European	134.5	41	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Amer Rec	134.4	42	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Arbuthnot Ppn Gth	133.2	43	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Sp Sls	132.9	44	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Manulife Int Gth	132.8	45	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ridgfield Int	132.0	46	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Technology	131.8	47	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Tyndall Amer Sess	131.6	48	TSB UK Equity	118.9
New C America	131.5	49	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Midl & Gen	131.4	50	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Fnd Wld	131.4	51	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Nat Rec	131.6	52	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Recovery	131.3	53	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Franklin Rec	131.2	54	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Gartmore Amer	130.7	55	TSB UK Equity	118.9
GT Far East & Gen	130.3	56	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Brown Shiply Tech	130.0	57	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Britann Wld Tech	129.9	58	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Arbuthnot East & Gen	129.9	59	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Amer & Gen	129.6	60	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Henderson Gth Tech	129.6	61	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Barnard Jap Fnd	129.6	62	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Cannon Growth	129.5	63	TSB UK Equity	118.9
S&P Select Int	129.3	64	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Leo Capital	129.3	65	TSB UK Equity	118.9
S&P Japan Growth	129.1	66	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Gartmore Gth Sls	128.9	67	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Jas Finlay Interact	128.8	68	TSB UK Equity	118.9
F&C Income	128.8	69	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Tpt American Eagle	128.6	70	TSB UK Equity	118.9
S&P New Tech	128.6	71	TSB UK Equity	118.9
NFI Overseas	128.4	72	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Amer Sls	128.3	73	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Target Commodty	128.1	74	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Franklin Int Gth	127.9	75	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Conv Gth	127.8	76	TSB UK Equity	118.9
S&P Wld Sml Co	127.7	77	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Pearl Wldwide Rec	127.6	78	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Craigam Cap	127.4	79	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Proffice Tech	127.3	80	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Royal Life Int	127.0	81	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Gartmore Rec	127.0	82	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Fidelity Am Sp Sls	127.0	83	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Equity & Wld Per E	126.8	84	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Brewin Int Gth & In	126.7	85	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Lloyds Bk Nth Am	126.5	86	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Robert Fraser	126.3	87	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Fidelity Spec Sls	126.3	88	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Stewart American	125.9	89	TSB UK Equity	118.9
S&P En Indust	125.9	90	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Lloyds Bk En Int	125.9	91	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Vanguard Spec Sls	125.7	92	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Schroder Spec Sls	125.7	93	TSB UK Equity	118.9
James Cap N Am	125.7	94	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Barnard Sml Cos	125.6	95	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Franklin US T	125.5	96	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Barclaym Gth Pp	125.4	97	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Tr Overseas Gth	125.3	98	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Canada & Friga Int	125.3	99	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Schroder Spec Sls	125.2	100	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Lloyds Bk Int	125.2	101	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Bishopgate Prog	125.2	102	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Barrington N Am	125.1	103	TSB UK Equity	118.9
James Cap Int	125.1	104	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Tyndall Scot Inc	124.7	105	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Barclaym Amer	124.7	106	TSB UK Equity	118.9
London Wld Int	124.6	107	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI O & N R	124.6	108	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Rowan High Yld	124.4	109	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Amer Sls	124.4	110	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Dividend	124.3	111	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Hill Samuel Pr R	124.3	112	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Henderson Am Sml Co	124.3	113	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Perpetual Gth	124.2	114	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Rowan Media	124.0	115	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Wickmore	123.9	116	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Britannia Rec	123.9	117	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Schroder Aust	123.8	118	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Bishopgate Int	123.8	119	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Vanguard High Yld	123.7	120	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Proffice Int	123.7	121	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Magna	123.7	122	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Henderson Am Rec	123.6	123	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Crescent Int	123.6	124	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Chief Amercan	123.6	125	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Sml Cos	123.6	126	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Am & Gen	123.5	127	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Eq & Lw Nth Am	123.4	128	TSB UK Equity	118.9
NFI Gth	123.3	129	TSB UK Equity	118.9
World Wide	123.3	130	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Brit Sheld	123.2	131	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Schroder Inc	123.1	132	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Com & Gen	123.1	133	TSB UK Equity	118.9
MGM High Yld	123.1	134	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Midland Bk Sml Co	122.9	135	TSB UK Equity	118.9
M&G Comp Gth	122.9	136	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Crown High Inc	122.9	137	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Murray Europ	122.8	138	TSB UK Equity	118.9
HSI Europ	122.7	139	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Lloyds Bk Wld Gth	122.7	140	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ald Hm Am Tech	122.7	141	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Fid Mx Inc Egy	122.7	142	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	143	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	144	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	145	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	146	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	147	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	148	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	149	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	150	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	151	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	152	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	153	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	154	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	155	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	156	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	157	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	158	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	159	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	160	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	161	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	162	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	163	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	164	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	165	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	166	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	167	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	168	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	169	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	170	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	171	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	172	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	173	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	174	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	175	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	176	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	177	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	178	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	179	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	180	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	181	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	182	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	183	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	184	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	185	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	186	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	187	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	188	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	189	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	190	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	191	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	192	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	193	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	194	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	195	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	196	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	197	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	198	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	199	TSB UK Equity	118.9
Ad Hm Am Tech	122.7	200	TSB UK Equity	118.9

THE UK
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• Maximum Opportunity
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What's more, we make no
investment at any time.
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The cash value of your Bond depends
on the basis of our past record, investment
The Inland Revenue will reclaim so
first 4 years
Figures as at 12th September 1983
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Please send me the prospectus for the

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Address

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Tel. No.

Date of Birth

Property Growth Assurance

Etonian leads on a Far Eastern flyer

The whole Digweed family entered the competition, and at the beginning the four sons, who work in banking, stock-

is standing at number 13. "We are feeling pretty pleased with ourselves. Something we set out on paper in January is coming true," he said.



Japan, M. & G. American Recovery. (42) and Stewart British Capital (194). "We are now more 'enthusiastic' for Japan because of the threat of the dollar weakening and the yen firming up", he said. "I don't think the UK fund will go well. If we had had the courage of our convictions we would

recently, especially in the US after the failure of Osborne Computers. An investment in technology is always going to be a bit of a roller coaster ride.

"And on the commodities, it is a bit like our selection of the smaller markets in the Far East

‘Hongkong is a very volatile market – high rewards big losses’

Vivien Goldsmith

The book provides a map of City finance and is published by Heinemann, at £9.95p, in association with Newmarket (Venture Capital), which is backing Baronsmead.

For a copy of the Memorandum giving details write to Minster Trust Limited, Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 9BH (phone 01-623 1050).

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100-443887-100

ANTHONY

[illegible][illegible]

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM
Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2DU
Tel: 0181 899 6923
Admission: £1.00 (Adults), £0.50 (Children)
27 Nov: 10.00-16.00 hrs
28 Nov: 10.00-16.00 hrs
Rev and adm: 0181 899 6924

SUNDAY TV VARIATION

(Continued from facing page)

BBC 1 Wales 6.10-6.15pm Sports
News 10.00-10.15pm
Weather, Scotland 6.10-6.15pm
Scoreboard: 10.00-10.40 AM '83
Flinders Rally: 10.40-11.30pm
(including Show Jumping: first night
the Horsa of the Year Show), Northern

NEWCASTLE 1.15pm Northern Ireland news
England, 6.15-7.15 London, Sport
Specials (4.15pm), Highlights, 5.15pm
Other English regions, Sport/Holidays
News.

TSW As London except 9.30am-
10.00am Getting on, 11.00-11.15
11.25 Look and see, 11.30-12.00 News
West week, 1.00 Gardens for all, 1.30
2.00 Farming News, 2.30 The
Friday, 2.45 As London except 1.15
Shooter, 5.00 Survival, 5.30 Silver
Sparks, 6.00-6.30 Songmakers,
12.30am Postscript.

YORKSHIRE As London except
9.25am-10.00
Getting on, 11.00s Markets, 11.30-12.12
Farming Today, 1.00-1.15pm Sports
3.30pm News, 12.00am Five minutes
12.35 Close down.

GRANADA As London except
9.25am Mixtures
Chris Maitland, 10.00-10.15
of Meet, 11.00s Markets, 11.25pm Ask
Kah, 11.30-12.00pm Down to Earth,
1.00pm-2.00pm Sport 1993, 2.30 Cry V
4.00pm News, 4.30pm News, 5.00pm
Granadimage, 5.30-6.30 Love Boat,
12.30am Close down.

8:30-10:00 **It's a Vet's Life**, 11:30
Makers, 11:55-12:00 **Border Day**,
1:00 **Black & White**, 2:00 **Black**,
2:30-2:50 **Farming Outlook**, 3:30
Days, 3:00 **Art of the Bowman**, 5:30
Live Boat, 12:30pm **Closedown**.

MASTER As London except: 8:30-
11:00 **Getting On**, 11:00
11:30-12:00 **Masters**, 1:00pm **It's a Vet's**
Life, 1:30-2:50 **Farming Outlook**, 3:30
Days, 3:00 **Art of the Bowman**, 5:30
Live Boat, 12:30pm **Closedown**.

SCOTTISH As London except:
9:25pm **Poverty**, 9:30
Makers, 10:00-11:00 **Seaside Strips**,
12:00-12:00 **About Gals**, 1:00pm
Profile, 1:30-2:00 **Home**, 2:00
Farming Outlook, 2:00 **Home Group**,
2:30 **Michael Cavalcade**, 3:00
Showcase, 3:30 **Home**, 3:30
Scottish, 3:30 **Sale of the Century**,
6:00-6:30 **One of the Boys**, 12:30pm
Late Call, **Closedown**.

ANGLIA As London except:
9:30pm-10:00 **Paint Air**
With Nancy, 11:30-12:00 **Masters**,
1:00 **Black & White**, 2:00 **Black**,
2:30-2:50 **Farming Outlook**, 3:30
Days, 3:00 **Art of the Bowman**, 5:30
Live Boat, 12:30pm **Closedown**.

MTV As London Except: 8:30pm-
10:00 **Brady Bunch**, 11:30-12:
Makers, 1:00pm **Avon Voyce**, 1:30-

Closetown. MTV WALES: No variation.

TVS As London except: 8.25am-9.15am Watco Westwood, 11.30am-12.30pm Survival, 1.00pm Private Benjamin, 1.30pm Farming Today, 2.30-3.15pm Infringe, 3.15-4.00pm The Big Bang, 4.30pm News, 5.30-6.30pm Battler's Galactic, 12.30pm Company, Closetown.

CHANNEL 4 As London except: Start at 1.00pm.

Starting point. 5.00 Survival, 5.30 TVS spoons, 6.00-6.30pm Songmakers, 12.30pm.

TYNE TEES As London except: 8.25 Morning Glory, 9.28-10.00 Getting On, 11.00 Lookaround, 11.55 Lord Kingsdown, 12.30pm, 1.00pm The Big Bang, 1.30pm Greats, 1.30-2.30pm Farming Outlook, 2. Chipe, 4.20-4.50pm Film: Drums Along the River, 5.00pm The Big Bang, 5.30pm Regu Singers of Harlequin, 12.35pm Closetown.

CENTRAL As London except: 8.25am-9.15am Watco Westwood, 11.30-12.30pm Paint along with the

Wolf. 4:30-5:00 Carry on Laughing. 5:15-5:30 Battlestar Galactica. 12:30
Closdown.

S4C Starts. 2:05 Merfyn. 2:15
Tennis. 4:00 Working Faith. 4:45
Llewellyn yn Llysofr-Llyr Gwarchod. 4:45
About a Boy. 5:00 Pen Ail
(Betty Gracie). 7:20 Nwyddion. 7:20
Byzant Bosh y Wlad. 8:10 Phraglin
Glyn Gwynedd. 9:30 Mynyddi'r Ffyn
9:45 4 Tystion. 9:55 What the
Censor said. 10:05 St Salvador. The
Crucified Church. 11:55 Closdown.

GRAMPIAN As London except:
Starts. 4:45 Morning
Weather. 10:00 It's a vet's life. 10:30
11:00 A bit of a M... 11:30
Makers. 1:00 Leeds Local. 1:30
2:00 Farming Outlook. 2:30 Snooker.
4:30 Scoopshot. 5:30 State of the Century
5:45 News. 6:30
Reflections. Closdown.

[illegible]

rv-am

Order.

Slán Pattenden as the young Jane in part one of a serial version of *Jane Eyre* (BBC 1 8.05pm)

CHANNEL 4

- 7.40 **Open University** (until 9.20).
- 12.00 **International Golf:** The final of the Suntory World Matchplay Championship.
- 1.15 **Belcon of Conest:** The marvellous photographs of yachts at all angles and powerboats taken by Ken Belcon and his father.
- 1.45 **Film: Mr and Mrs Smith 1941** Little-remembered Hitchcock comedy co-starring Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery as the couple who are told that their marriage is no longer valid.
- 3.15 **Hockeys at Work:** A crowded autumn socials for the painters, whether in London or Los Angeles. (?)
- 4.10 **Horizon: The Artificial Heart.** A second chance to see this film about research work into eight different types of man-made hearts. (?)
- 5.05 **Rugby Special:** Highlights of yesterday's game between Surrey and Gloucestershire.
- 6.00 **News Review.**
- 6.30 **The Money Programme:** Includes items on motor insurance (are you getting a good deal?) and a alleged US bid to take over the City.
- 7.15 **Here Come the Classics:** New series of light music programmes, presented by Morris Anderson. Works by Strauss, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Elgar.
- 8.05 **The Making of a Continent:** The last of Michael Anderson's superbly photographed films about the natural history of the American West.
- 9.00 **Orchestra:** Jane Glover on Berlioz's mystery of 'oration' (?)
- 9.30 **International Golf:** the final of the Suntory Championship.
- 10.15 **News:** with Jan Leeming.
- 10.20 **The Old Man at the Zoo:** Episode 4 of the Angus Wilson allegory. The zoo returns to London, from Wales. (?)
- 11.15 **Film: The Prowler (1961)** The nightmare that begins when a policeman (Van Heflin) meets a lonely married woman (Evelyn Keyes). Directed by Joseph Losey. Ends at 12.50am.
- 1.30 **Irish Angle:** Informed comment, from north and south of the border.
- 2.00 **The Refugee Assurance National Tennis Championships:** Live coverage of one of the singles finals. From the West Midlands Tennis Centre in Telford (the other final can be seen at the park tomorrow).
- 3.55 **Built in Britain:** First film of an eight-part series that celebrate the achievements of the men and women who write humble chapters in Britain's building industry to set against the glowing pages featuring cathedrals and stately homes etc. Today: the cobblers and thatchers of mid-Devon.
- 4.25 **Right to Reply:** Channel 4 viewers face the programme makers.
- 4.55 **News headlines:** Followed by Book Four: Hermione Lee is again in the presenter's chair, includes an interview with Booker Prize winning author Salman Rushdie (and studio discussion involving him and Tariq Ali), and contributions from Irene Handl and Kingsley Amis.
- 5.45 **Face the Press:** Enoch Powell faces questions about the situation in Northern Ireland.
- 6.15 **American Football:** Games include the Los Angeles Raiders versus the Washington Redskins and San Diego v New York Giants.
- 7.15 **The National Theatre of Great Britain in the Orestes:** by Aeschylus. In three parts (part two at 9.05, part three at 10.30, with appropriate video interludes at 8.55 and 10.15). Sir Peter Hall's production of the *Olive Tree* was filmed on the same stage, using the original cast of 16 masked male actors (superb masks by Jocelyn Herbert), the same music (by Harrison Birtwistle) and the same translation (by Tony Harrison). Part one: the murder of Agamemnon. Part two: Orestes and Electra swear to avenge their father's murder. Part three: The judgement of Athena.
- 11.45 **Closetown.**

9-9-10 Sunday

[illegible]

Center - Hunter to Remember

Coast. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk
4.30 Clinging to the Wreckage. 5.45 The Nature
of Britain. All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF
720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m
and VHF 84.9MHz. World Service W

9.25 Morning Glory.
9.30-10.00 Getting On. 11.00
Larkspur. 11.30 Last Kingdom.

CHANNEL As London except:
Starts, 1.50-2.00
Starting point, 2.30-4.15 Big match, 5.00
Survival, 5.30 Silver spoons, 6.00-6.30
Songmakers, 12.30 Closesown.

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